New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1333. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

The Northern Light under Bonds of $100,000.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Parker H. French, the Minister Plenipotentiary, and others.

THE PASSENGERS SET ADRIFT.

The Assault in Brooklyn on Mr. Allen.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary Cushing's Views of the Courtesy due to Mr. French, who was Bobbing Around all day and not at Home.

The excitement consequent upon the detention of the steamer Northern Light abated a good deal yesterday. It was natural on Christmas day that people should care more about their home affairs than either the success or bad luck of any fillibustering movement. The rain, moreover, tended to prevent any from sallying out, unless compelled by legal process, or under matrimonial engagements. In the morning, however, Mr. Commissioner Morton was early at his office. Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and J. L. White appeared also, and gave security in the sum of $100,000 for the steamer Northern Light. The steamer was then formally released by the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, from the libel executed the day previous. Captain Tinklepaugh and Mr. Fowler, the chief Engineer, were further held to bail, the former in the sum of $20,000, and the latter for $10,000. Joseph L. White, Esq., was accepted as security in both cases. Warrants of arrest were issued against Parker H. French, the Nicaraguan Minister, George B. Hall, Louis Schlessinger, T. B. Farnsworth, Dusenbury, and Mallory, charged with setting on foot a military expedition against the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The steamer Northern Light still remains where she was first anchored, off pier No. 3, North River. At an early hour in the morning, between 1 and 2 A. M., some two hundred of the steerage passengers, not having tickets, were put ashore. During the day, under the direction and supervision of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Joachimssen, the remaining passengers were subjected to a similar examination. Examination of the cargo is postponed till to-day. Other than the official visit of the Assistant District-Attorney, and a new bevy of United States Marshals to take charge, no parties visited the steamer. Meanwhile the revenue cutter Washington and the Vixen hold their posts of guard. The above are the only new developments in this case thus far.

But we give the proceedings at the Marshal's Office more fully in the words of one of our Law Reporters:

United States Marshal's and Commissioner's Offices.

Yesterday morning the quietude of Mr. Commissioner Morton's rural retreat at Hoboken was invaded by a mandate to attend at his office to take bail in some of the parties arrested the previous evening by the orders of the President of the United States, for an alleged breach of the neutrality laws. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Joseph L. White, Esqs., attended by their Counsel, Horace T. Clarke, Esq., were in attendance to give security for the steamship Northern Light, which vessel had been libeled by Hon. John McKeon, United States District-Attorney, on the part of the Government, [illegible] $100,000. These gentlemen gave the required sureties, and the vessel was formally released.

The next case was that of Captain Edward Tinklepaugh, the master of the Northern Light, who is charged with resisting the officers of the United States while they were in the course of executing a civil process. The bail was fixed at $20,000. Capt. T. and Joseph L. White were accepted as sureties.

The next case was that of the United States vs. [illegible] Fowler. This gentleman was the engineer of the ship, and was also charged with a similar offence as the Captain. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000, Mr. White becoming his surety.

The United States vs. John Creighton and A. Morrison.—These parties are committed as witnesses.

The United States vs. Parker H. French, —— Dillingham, —— Mallory, George B. Hare and —— Farnsworth, Louis Schlessinger.—These defendants are charged, on the oath of William H. Allen, of No. 50 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, "with setting on foot, preparing and providing the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the Territory of the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The deponent also states, that this was done within the State of New-York, and within the Southern District, and on or about the 20th of December, inst." The affidavit was sworn to before George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C., and who, thereupon, issued his warrant, directed to Abm. T. Hilyer, Esq., U. S. Marshal, &c., &c., for the arrest of the defendants.

The United States vs. George B. Hall.—This defendant is charged with a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, and remains in the custody of the Marshal.

On Board the Steamer.

One of our reporters who remained upon the steamer Northern Light all night of Monday, complains of having had rather a tough time of it. The Northeaster swept rather chillily over the deck of the steamer, and, with the general bustle of the United States officials recently placed in command, and the dense crowd of passengers thronging every nook and crevice of the vessel, and no fire that was accessible, and no opportunity or place to lay his head, he found his night at sea an experience, all in all, he even he does not care to have soon repeated. A few diverting scenes, however, attendant upon the general discomfort of the occasion, served as a partial compensation. When his associate reporter left, at shortly after midnight, all was very quiet, as announced in the close of Tuesday morning's report, very soon after, among the steerage passengers, discontent began to show itself. A large number had no coat to their backs, nor vest, for that matter. As the night grew colder, they sickened evidently of their fillibustering projects, and began to express a desire to be put ashore. This is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that a major part were mostly youths, from fourteen to twenty years of age. A good share, furthermore, from frequent and copious drafts of bad liquor, with a bottle of which every third man had supplied himself, by this time began to feel the effects of this imbibition. At length their determination to be let go ashore began to be so persistent that Captain Faunce, of the revenue cutter Washington, who was placed in command of the steamer, dispatched Mr. Hatch, the Purser of the Northern Light, to the residence of Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, in West Thirty-seventh street. This officer conferred with the District-Attorney, and returned with instructions to permit to leave the vessel any person on board not having a passage ticket, but not to allow any baggage to be removed to the shore. A memorandum was desired, however, to be made of the names and places of residence of the parties allowed to leave under such order. Upon receiving this order, Captain Faunce directed that all the steerage passengers on board be mustered at the gangway. To effect this required some time, and, from the contrariness and inebriate condition of many of these passengers, furnished good work for all the Marshals. When finally effected, each party in turn were summoned forward and demanded to show their tickets. Those presenting their tickets were placed aboard the steamer, while the others were ranged on one side of the gangway. Meanwhile, upon suggestion of Lieutenant Stanford, a small boat was lowered, and a messenger dispatched to the Washington to bring a supply of pistols for the officers in case any decided opposition should occur in the course of the removal from the steamer of those who were to be put ashore. The steamtug Burbeck, which was lying alongside of the cutter Washington, was ordered to be brought near to the Northern Light, when the removal began in a small boat of the steerage un-ticketed passengers. The officers of the Washington, together with the Deputy Marshals, were formed in a line leading to the steps by the gangway over the side. The scene now for some time nearly baffles description. It was a mixture of the ludicrous and the serious. Although most had previously expressed their urgent desire to be put ashore, some were determined not to acquiesce in such arrangement.

"I won't go ashore, no way," said one; "I was told to come here and my passage would be paid to Nicaragua, and that I should have 200 acres of land when I arrived there. I have come to go, and insist on going."

"Never mind, this time," urged the exceedingly courteous Captain Faunce; "next hitch, perhaps, you will have better luck."

As far as he was individually concerned, those who wished to go to Nicaragua, or to any other place, would have his consent; but he had been authorized not only to allow those not having tickets to go ashore, but to put all such ashore. These instructions he must obey.

"Instructions go to the devil," struck in another; "no one has a right to stop a lot of fellows who desire to emigrate peacefully."

"D—n the vessel," added a third; "it's a sinking concern, and the sooner we leave it the better."

Some, too drunk to articulate their ideas straitforward, hiccuped out their opposition or willingness to go, according as the caprice took them. By ingeniously chiming in with the various whims of the divers parties he had to deal with, at one time joking and at another showing decisive earnestness, Captain Faunce at length succeeded in removing to the steamtug the entire party, in all 170, with the exception of two. These—John Creighton and J. J. Morrison, both of New-York, and formerly attached to the Custom-House, persisted that they would not be put ashore anyhow. Captain Faunce accordingly ordered that they be placed in irons. They were fastened to the wheel of the wheel-house, and, from their uncomfortable position, having to stand up, speedily regretted that they had not yielded to the commands of the Captain. The residue, who were placed aboard the steamtug, were landed at the foot of Pier No. 4. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the steam-tug bore the party away. Their yells and songs bordered on the terrific, and must have been heard at a great distance.

The job ended, the *Northern Light* presented a comparatively deserted appearance. Quiet now prevailed—the Marshals slackened the celerity and watchfulness of their movements. The officers betook themselves to their staterooms, and those who could find corners to retreat to, availed themselves of the same. Nothing intervened to interrupt the quietness during the forenoon.

CABIN PASSENGERS OVERHAULED.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Joachimssen, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, came on board and presented Captain Faunce the following letter of instructions from the District-Attorney relative to the search of the vessel:

Southern District of New-York,
U. S. District Attorney's Office, Dec. 25, 1855.
Captain Faunce, U. S. Revenue Cutter *Washington*:

Sir: You will please to proceed to an examination of the cargo of the *Northern Light*, and report to me a detailed statement of her lading, but examination to be made carefully and in the presence of the parties interested, and to be compared with the manifest. You will, if necessary, call on the *Vixen* for additional assistance. You will, also, muster all the persons on board, whether passengers or otherwise, and report the same to me. None of the persons on board are to be allowed to leave the ship until further advice. Very respectfully,
JOHN McKEON, U. S. District-Attorney.

Before making the search of the vessel, it was agreed by the authorities to overhaul the cabin passengers, for fear that some of the unticketed still remained on board. This occupied some two or three hours. They turned up all the baggage and looked into all the rat-holes, and found some twenty of the delinquents. These poor shivering fellows were put to the rack—speaking metaphorically. They said that Mr. Scott (the Agent of the Transit Company) had engaged them to go to Nicaragua to build piers, lay stone walls, and the like, and had told them that their passage would be paid after getting on board and clear of the wharf. Judeas Apollo, and the officers, too, believed their story.

Mr. Scott was on board. He owned up. He moreover agreed to pay their fare, and begged that they might be retained on board. Agreed to.

It was getting dark. They aimed to overhaul the cargo, but on consultation concluded to wait till to-day.

STARTLING RUMOR.

There were on board four boxes in care of Winant & Co.'s Express, say 7 by 3 feet. On tipping them up it was found that these boxes were terribly heavy. The rumor grew that they contained munitions of war—pistols, cannons, or something of that sort. Mr. Winant was on the spot. He cordially invited the officials to take a look into them, but feeling that they might possibly contain an infernal machine, they thought they would not.

SCOTT ARRESTED.

Mr. Joachimssen about this time very politely arrested Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott protested and wanted to see the papers for the proceeding. He was instantly gratified. Mr. Scott assured Mr. J. and all his friends that he was Agent not for Colonel, General or President Walker, but for the Transit Company; that he had engaged men to go to Nicaragua before now,—for instance, 30 men by the *Star of the West* on her last trip. For that matter he remarked that the Colonel (W.) had more men now on his hands than he could feed.

Mr. J. assured him that what he said was very interesting, but he must remind him that he was not *compelled* to criminate himself.

"As you please," responded the agent.

When the party came on shore, Mr. S. was permitted to leave on his parole of honor to appear at 10 o'clock to-day at the District-Attorney's Office.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Mr. J. having his hand in, went on to arrest another gentleman, to wit: an editor, Mr. Male, of *El Nicaraguense*. Mr. Editor protested, too.

AN ACTOR ARRESTED.

Mr. J. next arrested Mr. Charles Lester, (who was on the bills of the Broadway Theatre, to appear on the evening of the 24th.) Mr. L. was one of the cabin passengers. He protested burlesquely against arrests at all times and seasons. But, with a smile, he was placed in charge of a marshal.

OTHER ARRESTS.

During the day warrants were issued for the arrest of Addison Farnsworth, (presumed Captain of the Regiment forming for the aid of Walker,) Col. Geo. B. Hall, (son of Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn.) Both of these gentlemen have been attached to the Custom-House, and were volunteers in the Mexican War.

Before leaving the steamer, Mr. Joachimssen left as a token, with Captain Faunce, the following

INSTRUCTIONS.

On board the Steamship Northern Light,
Dec. 25, 1855.

Captain Faunce: The following persons are required to be sent to the office of the United States District-Attorney for examination at 10 A. M. to-morrow:

Charles A. Berry, J. N. Scott, F. B. O'Keefe, N. Walter, Dr. Gisner, M. Pardon.

On examining the cargo, you will require in the first place the Captain's sworn outward manifest, of which no copy seems to be on board, next the shippers' manifest. You will require the shippers of the cargo to be present at the examination. You will break no Custom-House seal unless a Deputy Collector or Inspector be in attendance to unseal the package. I will request the Collector of the Port to send a duly authorized person at as early an hour as may be convenient to him. You will report to Mr. McKeon any variation from the manifest. You will examine under the coal for concealed ordnance. You will send Male & Lester to the District Attorney's Office, in custody, at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Any cabin passengers or steerage passengers, whose name appears on the list taken by me, and who can produce his passage ticket, may be allowed to leave the ship, but no baggage can be taken, except necessary wearing apparel. Respectfully yours,
R. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Deputy District Att'y.

NO MANIFEST.

The manifest of the steamer has never been seen yet by the Marshals. Capt. Tinklepaugh came on board about 4 o'clock. He was not able to produce the manifest. Being invited so to do, he referred inquirers to the Clerk. The Clerk showed a handsome one of the Express freights, but produced no clearance from the Custom-house. This was one of the reasons why the examination of the cargo was deferred.

The steamship was at anchor in the North River when we went to press, with the U. S. steamer *Vixen* and cutter *Washington* at anchor near by.

THE MARSHAL RYER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Following is the affidavit of Marshal Ryer, on which warrants were issued for the arrest of Capt. Tinklepaugh and his first Engineer.

Southern District of New-York, ss: Benjamin F. Ryer being duly sworn says, that he was specially deputised by the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, instant, to execute in this District a warrant of arrest, issuing out of and under the seal of the United States District Court for this District in favor of the United States of America, against the steamer *Northern Light*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and munitions of war on board thereof. That in pursuance of the said process, this deponent proceeded to Pier No. 3, in the City of New-York, where the said steamship was lying moored to her wharf, and took possession of the said steamer; that he handed to the Captain of the said steamer a notice in due form of law notifying him of the seizure, and also verbally told him of his acting as the Deputy Marshal, for serving said process; deponent also told the said Engineer of the same fact, and this deponent says that Edward Tinklepaugh, Captain of said steamship, and —— Fowler, the Engineer of said steamship, did knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist and oppose this deponent in executing the said process, and further he says not.
BENJAMIN F. RYER.

Sworn to before me, Dec. 25, 1855.
George W. Morton, U. S. Commissioner.

Official Correspondence.

The District-Attorney received last night a couple of letters from Secretary Cushing, which turn a blue-light upon Mr. Parker French's claims upon the courtesy of our people on the grounds of his *Plenipotential* character.

MR. CUSHING TO ATTORNEY M'KEON.

Attorney-General's Office,
Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

Sir: I duly received your communication of the 23d inst., and the document accompanying the same, having reference to the engagement and preparation of persons in the State of New-York for military service in the State of Nicaragua.

You will have received my dispatch by telegraph, notifying you of the order given by the President to Capt. Bigelow, of the United States Navy, to proceed according to your advice in the detention of any vessel whatsoever, implicated in proceedings contrary either to statute or to treaty stipulations, and desiring you to act in the premises upon all proper information.

If there shall have been occasion to act on the brief order sent to Capt. Bigelow by telegraph, or there should be good reason to suppose that there will be occasion so to do in the sequel, orders to the same effect, and in more complete form, will be transmitted by mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

John McKeon, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York.

COL. FRENCH NOT MUCH OF A PLENIPOTENTIARY—HOW FAR TO BE COURTEOUS.

Attorney-General's Office, Dec. 24, 1855.

Sir: By your communication of the 23d inst., to which a general reply has been made in a previous letter of this date, it appears that Col. Parker H. French is concerned in the engagement at New-York of persons and of arms for transmission to Nicaragua. I reply specially on that point.

Col. French, by letter of the 19th inst., communicated to the Secretary of State a copy of what purports to be credential letters from D. Patricio Rivas, designated as Provisory President of the Republic of Nicaragua, accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States, and requested an interview preparatory to the formal presentation of said credentials to the President.

To this the *Secretary of State replied, by letter* of the 21st inst., stating that the President does not yet see cause to establish diplomatic intercourse *with the persons claiming at this time to exercise* political power in the State of Nicaragua; and that, for sufficient reasons assigned, he does not at present deem it proper to receive any one as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by that republic.

Copies of those two letters are herewith inclosed.

You will thus perceive that Col. French is entitled to diplomatic privilege in the United States only in a very qualified degree. He is not an accredited Minister, but simply a person coming to this country to present himself as such, and not received, by reason of its failing to appear that he represents any lawful Government.

Under such circumstances, any diplomatic privilege accorded to him is of mere transit, and of courtesy, not of right; and that courtesy will be withdrawn from him so soon as there shall be cause to believe that he is engaged in here, or contemplates, any act not consistent with the laws, the peace, or the public honor of the United States.

The President entertains all possible regard for the diplomatic character, by whomsoever borne; but he cannot allow it to be made a cloak for the infringement of our laws or of our international obligations. He therefore desires you to make distinctly known to the principal party the precise relations of the case, and to communicate the same to all other parties concerned, in such manner as you may find to best comport with the public interests.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

J. McKeon, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, New-York.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. FRENCH AND MR. MARCY.

Washington City, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.
Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, *Secretary of State of the United States of America:*

Sir: I have in my possession credentials from the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the Minister of that Republic near the government at Washington, and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your government, and in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries. I am, Sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant,
PARKER H. FRENCH.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 21, 1855.
To Parker H. French, Esq., Washington:

Sir: Your letter to me of the 19th inst., with the enclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication, that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until such shall be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the supreme Government of Nicaragua.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY.

The Affair of Allen and Farnsworth.

About 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. H. Allen, bridge builder, of No. 50 Woodhull-street, South Brooklyn, called at the Police Court, City Hall, over which Justice Smith presides, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Addison Farnsworth. He stated to the Justice that he had been connected with the raising of a body of men for Nicaragua, and had charge of Central Hall, New-York, where their meetings were held; that a meeting was appointed for Saturday night, but during the day, ascertaining that the organization was an illegal one, and not wishing to violate the laws of his country, he made up his mind to withdraw, and in accordance with this resolution failed to open the Hall that evening, as was expected of him; that about 1 o'clock the same night Mr. Farnsworth, with one other person, came to his house and demanded admission. Having retired to rest, he asked the name, and when made known to him that Mr. Farnsworth was there, he dressed himself, went to the front door and invited Mr. F. into the house, which invitation was accepted. After a conversation, apparently the most friendly, Farnsworth suddenly speaks up and says: "Allen, I believe you intend to betray us, and I have come here to kill you," and instantly drew a large bowie knife and struck towards Allen, who struck up the arm of F., thereby warding the blow, and appealed to his honor as a man not to attack him while unarmed, and with nothing at all to defend himself. This caused Mr. F. to hesitate, and he finally consented that Allen should go to the basement and procure a carving knife. He proceeded to the basement, but made no effort to get a knife, but slipped out of the basement and went for the Police. The assistance of two policemen was obtained, but on returning to the house his assailant was not to be found. The warrant was issued for assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill, and placed in the hands of an officer to execute. Mr. Allen informed the officer that Mr. F. could be found at No. 5 Beaver-street, New-York, to which place he proceeded, and passed the afternoon in a fruitless search, as it appears Mr. Allen intended to have said No. 5 Broad-street instead of Beaver. Shortly after the warrant was issued, Mr. Allen returned, accompanied by U. S. District-Attorney McKeon, who requested, that in case Farnsworth was arrested that he might be retained until he could be communicated with, as he had a complaint to make against him.

Mr. French Bobbing Around.

Mr. French was very busy all day yesterday—very busy. He wasn't at home at all, not even to reporters. He was out dining. He was up the river. He was down on Staten-Island. He was visiting the Institutions. He was at a friend's. He was writing dispatches. He was—not to be seen. We saw a sharp reporter from a neighboring journal holding by the button a one-armed man who sells candies in Church-street,—and whom he assured us was Parker H. French. The indefatigable reporter took short-hand notes of the conversation, though he didn't see the little one-armed man wink as he thought how he was selling the stenographer. But the true and honest Minister Plenipotentiary was quite invisible.

He is, by the way, a small, handsome man, wears a goatee, is quiet and dignified in his address, polite, affable and gentlemanly. He lacks one arm—consequently can't take up arms as a fillibuster, and hence ought not to be arrested.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Disaster to the Ship Timor.

Hyannis, Mass., Dec. 25.

The ship *Timor*, from New-Orleans for Boston, struck on Great Rip, this morning, where she remained for some hours. The steamer *Island Home* succeeded, finally, in getting her afloat, and towed her into Edgartown. She has an assorted cargo.

Weather in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

To-day has been one of the most inclement of the season, raining, hailing and snowing, by turns, with a strong northeast gale.

Christmas has been generally observed by the closing of places of business, services in the churches, &c. To-night there will be extra theatrical performances.

Weather in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

We have had a drizzling rain storm here all day, and the weather has been very cold. All business was suspended. The places of amusement are packed to suffocation to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Politicians at Fault—Mr. Banks' Standing and Prospects—Washington Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

A COLD SCENT.

The most experienced politicians are at fault *with regard to the speakership. The whole matter* is at a dead lock,—and nobody pretends to have the *key. Only one thing seems certain,—and that is* that from ninety to one hundred men are firmly resolved never to abandon the support of Mr. Banks, come what may. Two weeks ago some of these were disposed to drop him and try a new candidate. But every hour adds strength to the conviction that to yield Mr. Banks is to concede the defeat of the Anti-Nebraska Party, and yield the victory to the traitors who, elected as Anti-Nebraska men, are relentlessly pressing their efforts to revive "National Know-Nothingism," and making it an element to divide the North in the next Presidential campaign.

MR. BANKS' STANDING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

This conviction is supported, too, by hundreds of letters and telegraphic dispatches, daily received by members of the House, from all parts of the country, and from gentlemen who have been prominent in both the old parties, all concurring in the advice to "stand fast" upon Mr. Banks, even though the organization should never be effected. Even those gentlemen who voted for Mr. Banks, a fortnight ago, simply because their party friends did so, and without either wishing or expecting his election, now feel the moral necessity pressing upon them with overwhelming force, and are as determined as the most resolute of the Massachusetts Delegation.

DETERMINATION OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEN.

Nor is this persistence to be properly designated as either factious or unwise; because the great majority of the Anti-Nebraska men feel entirely satisfied that they can now concentrate on no man so large a vote as they have given Mr. Banks. Once scattered by diversion in favor of a new candidate, and it is their opinion that it would be impossible to rally again so strongly, even in behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no alternative but to "camp down" and fight on for the candidate already selected until he or somebody else is elected, even though the entire new year be exhausted. This is the evident determination; and the Administration may as well take due notice thereof, and govern itself accordingly. When it wants appropriations, or is satisfied that the President's message is becoming a little stale, it will probably find means to organize the House. The Anti-Administration men can afford to wait quite as long as their opponents.

THE SYSTEM OF "PAIRING OFF."

It is to be regretted that a few of our own men think it proper to "pair off" with their opponents, and thus deprive us of the benefit of the absenteeism on the other side. At such a time as the present, there can scarcely be good excuse either for this, or for members absenting themselves from the city. They have clearly no right to go away during the session, and, except in extreme cases, are not excusable under circumstances which render it possible that their presence may be needed for the proper fulfilment of the business confided to them by their constituents. Stand to your guns, gentlemen, at least until this first fight is over.

DEARTH OF NEWS.

There is scarcely an item of news here at present, —everything is waiting for the organization. The Senate has adjourned until Thursday, and will do nothing this week. Next week it will probably attempt to make a Speaker; and then we shall have a little music. Until then, I fear we must be content with the incessant snapping and cracking of the fireworks with which the boys in this city celebrate the advent of Christmas, as we have auricular evidence while I write.

SENATOR TOUCEY FOR THE LONDON MISSION.

I am assured that Senator Toucey *has* been thought of by the President for the London Mission, and that it is still not certain but he will be appointed,—in which event I take it for granted Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, will return from St. Petersburg, and leave that mission open for some other political favorite who has not given his receipt for payment of services rendered. I learn also that the London Mission has been tendered to Ex-Governor Seymour of New-York, and that he has not yet yielded to the pressing solicitations of the President that he should accept the place. I confess I do not exactly understand either why the tender should be made to Mr. Seymour, or, if made, why he should decline it. S.

From Under Saint Paul's—An Hour's Watching of the Broadway Tide.

Let us stand here awhile in the shadow of Saint Paul's, and near the memorable marble erected to the memory of the first great martyr of the Revolution. The tomb of Montgomery chronicles the birth of the Republic; the scene before us records its growth.

See what a world of humanity is passing and repassing; what throngs, busy and active, agitated with the day's importance,—for every day is important to a freeman; what cavalcades of public vehicles and private carriages burnish the pavement until it is slippery with the polish of use; what wagons of merchandise, representing all the nationalities and products of the old and new worlds, their drivers warmed into impatience at the crowd that appals their eagerness, come in contact and stop in the throng, as though before the shrine of Liberty by which we are standing. Here we have silk from the Indies, shawls from Cashmere, furs from Greenland and every hunting-ground on the earth; lace from Limerick and Flanders, watches from Geneva, pipes from Deutchland and Turkey, cigars from Cuba, fashions from France, toys from Switzerland, woolens from the West of England, linens from Ireland, glass from Bohemia, cotton from the Southern, wheat from the Northern, pork from the Western, and "notions" from the Eastern States of the Union. Every nation has its ambassador in the labor of its artisans and artists here; and all are appreciated and rivaled by our own genius. The scene before us actively and vividly portrays an exposition of industry. It is the Labor Congress of the earth. It is truly and emphatically a World's Fair, which the nations, like so many workshops, have felt it of vital importance to contribute to, and which the commercial and progressive spirit of our land has felt equally proud to convene.

Not alone in commodities are the nations and States memorable before us, but also in humanities of every type and shade. People from every cranny of the world here meet upon a common ground, and under the one blue sky, like the stars upon the flag of the Republic. What strangely featured and variously costumed groups make up the picture. See yon pair of Chinese with blue linen pantaloons fitting close to the leg from hip to ankle, a loose jerkin of the same material and color encasing the trunks and arms of the Celestials, whose toes are turned up as if in wonderment at the new scenes, and whose faces are of a sickly sallow, like half-drawn tea; there they go, stalking along with a wondering chain of boys after them, certainly not less lengthy than the tails from which form the subject of their juvenile amaze and merriment. Their coming withdraws for a moment the attraction of the knot of idlers congregated around those Indian women opposite, who, in large blankets, broad-rimmed hats and a profusion of necklaces and gaudy-colored wrappers, are silently exposing for sale, moccasins and tobacco pouches radiant with beaded labor of quaint design and rainbow colors. Here we have a profusely bearded German, with a short-waisted coat and a long-stemmed pipe. He walks leisurely and is thoughtful. He evidently argues with himself if this is not his fatherland, for the words of one of his own Teuton bards suggest new conclusions to his brain as through it run the lines—

"This is the land, the land of lands,
Where vows bind less than clasped hands,
Where valor lights the flashing eye,
Where love and truth in deep hearts lie,
And zeal enkindles Freedom's brand;
That is the German's fatherland."

There is a very striking contrast in a dapper Frenchman, with a good-looking happy face, and effectively arranged moustache, the right side of which seems to lean upon the cigar, while the left acts like a *comb upon the smoky ringlets which incessantly* curl from his mouth.

Here, beside us, is a rather fussy lady, with a small portmanteau and parasol in one hand, a small *basket and band-box in the other, and a couple of* children holding on by her shawl, as she, somewhat *satisfactorily, perceives by the bills nailed* to the tree, that the North River boat starts "precisely at 5." And look at those boys, whose habiliments seem to partake of the national character for adaptability in fitting frames only one-half the tailor's intention; these very little boys with very loud voices—the human telegraphs of rising and falling stocks in the foreign markets—dive through the crowd like eels in mud, shouting all the while, the arrival of a European steamer and the Evening Times. These newsboys make quite a commotion, but there is a figure who seems lost to their importance—he is as fixed and as silent as the marble he is gazing on, and almost as pale—for he has come upon it suddenly. You can see that he almost becomes a part of the stone from which he is reading. He has done. A tremulous flush wipes off his pallor; a long-drawn sigh and a tear issue from his heart and eye simultaneously, and he passes on, chaotic griefs, joys and hopes showing their traces on his expressively mobile face. He is lost in the crowd. Men do not live nor die in vain, whose tombs inspire such thoughts as filled that young man's soul. He was a young Irishman, just landed, beholding the tomb of Thomas Addis Emmett. Round the corner, in Fulton or Vesey streets, there, where those new buildings are being constantly put up, a poor, contented fellow-countryman of his may be seen at the noontide meal hour, sitting in the shade of a pile of lumber, attended by his wife or sister, with his tin kettle and parcel of bread or meat, his eyes everywhere, and his lips only parting to let in a mouthful or a witticism out. And beside us is a group of idle and happy negroes setting their legs in a somewhat lazy shuffle to the discordant, but well intentioned efforts of Barnum's brass band; and to the right is a forest of walking canes, and the Trinket Man displaying his real gold watches and chains "only six cents;" and the Type Man who will set your name up, case it, and present you with indelible ink, that your linen may defy the mistakes of washerwomen, even though you are in her debt. Busy in the crowd are the itinerant confectioner boys, a box of lozenges under one arm, the other extended, tempting strangers with a specimen of the same. Not less active in his movements, and twice as pressing in his attentions, is the paripatetic book vender, who runs through the titles of the yellow covered trash under his arm, with the velocity of a Caleb Quotem, and concludes by offering "Alexander Dumas' last great romance all complete—only twenty-five cents—very cheap, Mister."

There are oval-faced Spaniards with mild cigarettes; melancholy-visaged Italians, their loose garments whitened with the dust of the plaster Napoleons and dancing girls upon their heads; persuasive-looking Kentuckians, who, said the author of *Cyril Thornton* twenty years ago, are the only people in America who can understand a joke; cavalier-shaped Virginians; bright-eyed Ohioans, with a primative vigor and joyousness still beaming from their brows; rotund and easy Southerners; business-looking New-Englanders, neatly dressed, thin and thoughtful; and cosmopolitan Manhattaners, a condensation of the essences of all the others, moving about with the air of those who feel they have a right to everything, and are not slow to avail themselves of it.

From where we stand under the portico of St. Paul's, we can see on Broadway the Republic in miniature. To the right of us, extending to the Battery, are the counting-rooms and warehouses of commerce; to our left is the Astor House—emblematic of comfort, if not luxury; opposite is Barnum's famous Museum, which, from sunrise to ten at night, has its doors open, and its man outside, handing bills by the thousand to the passing throngs, informing them of what vitalizes the interior; behind us is the church. Thus, surrounding the vitality, power and people before us, we have religion and relaxation, commerce and comfort, and, above all, the clear blue sky, as if crowning their destiny.

Tasmania.—Queen Victoria has acceded to the request of the Colony of Van Dieman's Land to change the name of that island and colony to Tasmania.

CHRISTMAS.

RAINY, BUT MERRY.

The Churches, the Chimney-corners, the Feasting and the Frolicking.

Among the Germans.

AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

WEDDING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

AMONG THE LUNATICS.

Yesterday was a merry day in spite of the rain. When the almanac puts down a day for a merry one it's no use to dream that clouds or torrents can alter its character. Yet if it had been anything else than a holiday it would have been dreary enough, for from early morning till the last hour was rung last night there was not a minute when one could go out without a spread umbrella. The young ones groaned out of the midst of their mirth when they looked out, but the presents, the steam of the roasting turkey and the thoughts of the puddings were too much for them. With a clear day they would have had such games at ball! with a cold icy day there would have been such skating! With snow instead of rain there would have been such jolly sleighing! But with rain they had nothing to do but to keep in doors, and make the most of the new books and the [illegible], and [illegible] over their trunks, and overhaul their treasures, and make candy, and play blind-man's buff. The older people were in a large measure shut off from their contemplated visiting as they gave themselves up to in-door enjoyments, and romped with the children. Indeed we very much doubt if, after all, the day will not be longer remembered than any Christmas that has transpired for years.

We always pity Yankees on this 25th of December. They scarcely know what the day means, and, strange as it may seem, they are almost equally ignorant of the proper way to spend New-Year's. New-Yorkers are better posted. Their Dutch descent tells more upon this than any other day of the year. Yankee children think stockings are made to keep the feet warm. New-Yorkers know that their first use is to get Christmas presents in, and then, simply because nothing is to be wasted, they are worn till worn out. By nature all children are of the Dutch breed, so far as this sign shows.

The stores were shut up yesterday. The groceries and markets were open till ten o'clock, but after that it was like Sunday around all such places. The omnibuses ran but the cars were not in sight. Broadway after nightfall was, except for the omnibuses, as deserted and still as on Sunday night. The closed shutters made it look intolerably gloomy and desolate.

The churches of the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c., were not open, except where some Mission School had a celebration. They do not accept the day as a holy one, but the Episcopal, Catholic and German churches were all open. Inside these were decked with evergreens. The altars, the galleries, the columns were wreathed and bound with them as the custom long has been. Services were held in all these and preaching. The music in each place that our Reporters visited was spoken of as excellent. It nowhere drew so well as at the Second-avenue Church, where Badiali poured out sacred music as tenderly and effectively as he ever did from the stage of the Academy. At this Church the owners of pews carry the keys and admit themselves to seats by their aid. The sexton stands by quietly, and gives seats to strangers unless the sitting is tendered.

The Charities gave their dinners to their little folks according to arrangement, but the details were scarce.

To tell how "our folks" spent the hours would be an old story, but some of our readers are not so familiar with the way that our adopted citizens passed the time. The east side of the City swarms with Germans. We spent several hours among them yesterday, and were amazed to observe how much of the old country and its habits had come over with them.

Christmas among the Germans.

Giving and receiving presents at Christmas time seem to be as necessary for the well being of German men, women and children in all parts of the globe, as a mustache for a male or a hoop for a female exquisite, now-a-days, who wishes to be *comme il faut*. At least, we never knew any German who could get along without presenting his friends and relations with something on Christmas Eve, and if he be so unfortunate as to have no one near enough to give to or receive from, why it is very simple, make yourself a present. And it is a fixed habit with plenty of German old maids and old bachelors, that if they need anything within a month or two of Christmas, they wait till then, and when the appointed time draws near, purchasing it with the greatest secrecy, give themselves a great surprise by their unexpected and beautiful present.

Whenever there is any being connected with a family that can in any light be looked upon as a thing resembling a child, a Christmas tree is of course provided, and the adult members of said family furnish various things to be suspended on it. But the greatest pleasure is when there are several children in the family. They all make out a "wishing list," in which they insert everything which each one's little brain can imagine his or her little heart to have a longing for. These lists are then carefully collected and handed over to the parents for them to make a selection from.

A week or two before the expected day, the father having purchased a suitable tree, has it introduced into the house at a time when the children are all absent, and placed in a room by itself, which is henceforth kept under careful lock and key. Oh, what a mystery does that room, before common-place enough, become in the eyes of the juveniles. Never were the oracles of old so revered; and all the mystery attending K. N. lodges, or Maretzek's birthplace, sinks into insignificance, when compared with that which surrounds the well-secured chamber. Meanwhile the parents are hard at work decorating the tree with all manner of candies, mottoes, bonbons, fancy cakes, etc., interspersed in frequent places by colored candles.

On the day before, the Christmas Eve, at which the children go around singing a refrain to about the following effect:

"To-morrow is a glorious day,
Oh, how happy we shall be;
The Christ-child is not far away,
And we shall see the Christmas-tree."

The "Christ-child," be it known, is related by tradition to be the benevolent individual who does for German children at Christmas what Santa Claus does for us at New-Year's, providing the good ones with a variety of presents, but bringing the bad ones only a rod, as indicative of what they deserve.

But what a busy time there is on the afternoon of the great day! What running to and fro, what hurrying to provide some forgotten present! The parents arrange the gifts for each child on a little table by themselves, and the father secretly puts something in one corner for the mother, and the mother on the other hand conceals something under the table for her husband.

At last it is dusk, and the lighting of the candles upon the tree commences. The children are waiting impatiently outside the door, their little hearts beating quick with excitement. Each boy has some neatly written letter or school exercise for his parents, and each girl a pin-cushion or book-mark worked by her own industrious fingers.

At last the signal is given, the door is thrown open, and in rush the children, but all stop just beyond the threshold, with a simultaneous "Ah!" of astonishment at the brilliancy which dazzles them from the beaming tree. Each one however quickly finds its presents, and then are heard multitudes of "Ah's!" and "Oh's!" of surprise and delight, and before long they commence hugging and kissing and thanking their parents and giving them their own little presents. Later in the evening, when the excitement is a little allayed, conversation or other means of amusement, according to the company assembled, become the order of exercises, and every one retires at an early hour, happy and contented. Every body, down to the lowest servant, has been remembered, and the young people dream all night of the pleasures they will have next morning playing with their new toys, or reading in their new books.

We have thus given a pretty accurate account of the celebration of Christmas Eve among Germans everywhere. Sometimes the affair is limited strictly to the family; often other relations, and sometimes large parties, are present. If there are no children in the family, the Christmas Tree is usually omitted; but each member is provided with a table, which is decked with the presents and a couple of candles. The parents, or other head of the family, arrange matters, and when all is ready, let the others into the room. And then, excepting the enthusiasm, the scene is just the same.

Christmas Day itself, the Germans celebrate by church-going and amusing themselves, and the following day being lawful holidays in the old "Fatherland." Here, in this City, they [illegible]

[illegible] the German papers have been teeming, for the last few days, with heads of advertisements of Vergnügungen and [illegible] for Monday, Tuesday, and to-day; and we believe, from personal observation, that all the amusements and entertainments (which these words signify) have been well attended. Many of the restaurants and lager-bier saloons were decked with evergreens, and Christmas Trees were provided, which were brilliantly lighted on Monday and yesterday evenings. In many of the larger ones, beside music and dancing, there were other entertainments. [illegible] establishment in William-street, there was one large hall fitted up for a Christmas Bazaar, set around with booths, in some of which curious knick-knacks and refreshments could be purchased, while in others wheels of fortune were in operation, where, if you invested a shilling in buying a ticket [illegible] and were lucky, you got a bag or some piece of fancy work, each number gaining a prize. In another part of the building was a hall, at one end of which a stage was fitted up, where, at 5 P. M., a concert was given, and at 8 and at 10 a performance of a [illegible], to the great delight of a crowded house. In fact, in very many of the saloons about town, there were theatrical representations of little farces during the evening, all of which were well attended.

On account of the rain the effects of Christmas Eve were not as visible yesterday in the portions of our City inhabited by Germans as they would otherwise have been. One who has traveled much in the Fatherland has often recounted to us the great surprise which struck him many years ago, when sallying out one Christmas morning in a large German city, upon seeing in front of every house hosts of children, each boy provided with a drum, gun, sword, [illegible] cap, (the latter the favorite,) and each little girl carrying in her arms a doll, often larger than herself. And so it was all through the city, the value of the toys differing, of course, in the ratio of the wealth of the district. And that is just the beauty of the German Christmas, even the poorest are happy. Means are generally provided by the wealthier citizens to furnish those utterly unable to get anything for themselves, with suitable gifts; but we have seen a fond mother more delighted at giving her little child a bright red apple, which she had purchased for a penny, than most of the rich men and women are who present their sons and daughters with costly jewelry and gorgeous apparel. And no child could ever be more grateful than this unfortunate, but happy little one.

The day after Christmas is devoted to church-going, and a continuation of the festivities of the day before, though in a less degree. In some of the German States, (particularly in those where the Catholic is the established religion,) the second day after is also a special holiday, and is passed in the same manner. The week from Christmas to New-Year's, which we call par distinction "the holidays," is also celebrated by [illegible] Heiterkeit, or universal happiness, and the joyous time is kept up until New-Year's eve, which is also celebrated in a peculiar manner.

In fact Christmas day is one in Germany, which, in some of its effects, very much resembles our Thanksgiving. These effects are, that it brings separated families together, and that it requires a good dinner. Sons return to their homes, be they ever so distant, to spend Christmas day; and where they cannot do so, the families send them all manner of remembrances. We know of many young men in business here, who yearly receive from their relations abroad, large boxes of presents from the peculiar crisp German Pfefferkuchen (gingerbread) to vests, slippers and smoking-caps, embroidered by the hands of their fair sisters.

To conclude, we must reiterate the opinion that to give and receive presents is perfectly indispensable for German men, women and children.

THE GERMAN CHURCHES.

The German Churches were all very well attended. And they always are on such days; for there are very many Germans who are certain to attend a Church on Christmas or Easter Sunday, though at other times they never enter the portals of one. The young people of the congregations had decorated the pulpits, baptismal fonts and galleries of their respective houses of worship with evergreens, and all, both Catholic and Protestant, presented a very beautiful appearance. In the Catholic Churches the services were, of course, the same as in those of other nations, of the same denomination. In the Protestant Churches there were the usual services, by their respective pastors. In St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in Walker-street, Rev. Dr. Stohlman preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Isaiah ix. 2.

The hymns that were sung pleased us particularly. Two of them were by old Dr. Martin Luther himself, and the other was also an antique composition. The music to which they were sung, consisted of the glorious old German chorals, which, as they swelled upwards in their majesty and might, sounded, indeed, sacred and worthy of the house of God. Would that some of our singing-book makers would adopt some of them for their modern hymns, instead of taking airs from German operas and the drinking songs of the German students as they now do.

In the evening the school connected with St. Mathew's Church, as also those of other German churches, had Christmas trees, and the children were presented with a variety of gifts provided by the congregation, many members of which were present and partook of the pleasure which beamed from the faces of all. It was indeed a happy sight to see the sparkling eyes of many of the poor little ones, so unused to receiving any sort of presents.

The Churches.

GRACE CHURCH.

The morning papers announced a regular musical programme for the day at Grace Church. Mrs. Bochsa(?), née Julia Northall, was the star. The rain poured down the hour the doors opened, but there was a crowd in attendance, and the music, which was really performed most exquisitely, was heard with a degree of satisfaction that was in an exact inverse ratio to the satisfaction derived from Nature's performances out-of-doors. The customary religious services followed. Evergreens decked the building tastily, and Grace was never prettier.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCHES.

In Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, and in other Reformed Dutch Churches, there were religious services at 11 o'clock. It was not a purely religious service, full of solemn reflections, that the audiences listened to with such attention. It was a glance at the day as a time for jollification, a season for interchanges of kindly, friendly feeling, an opportunity of gladsomeness, a chance to rub off the rust of conventionalism, and to start the juices of life freer through the veins. The music at Dr. Hutton's is exceedingly fine.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Feast of the Nativity was celebrated in the Catholic Churches with appropriate and impressive ceremonial. In the German Catholic Churches Mass was solemnized at midnight. In all the Churches there were five or six separate services the last being a solemn High Mass. In the Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue, and in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, the musical adjuncts of the last services were unusually rich and attractive. In the former, Signor Rapetti(?) and his pupil, Miss [illegible], sang at the High Mass and at Vespers; in St. Stephen's, Mozart's "Grand Mass, No. 12," was performed with a double Choir and Chorus, with additional Organ accompaniments, arranged by Mr. King, the Organist. The Gospel at the last Mass on Christmas Day, is taken from St. John, where the Evangelist, soaring to the eternal fountain of the divine generation of the Saviour, breaks out into the exulting and inspired enunciation: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God:" &c. The Hymn of Joy, *Adeste Fideles*, the air of which is more popularly known as "The Dead March in Saul," is sung in some of the Churches after the magnificent and still more appropriate "*Gloria in Excelsis*."

Danish Divine Service.

Divine service in the Danish language and according to the rites of the established Church, was held yesterday morning, at 9 A. M., in St. Mathew's (German) Church, in Walker-street, Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Copenhagen. Owing to the state of the weather and the little publicity given, there was but a small attendance.

Excursionists.

We pitied the poor Target Excursionists, they had rather a damp time of it, getting free shower baths. Some looked drooping, others looked as if they had put something inside to counteract the bad effects of the water outside, and still others marched boldly through the rain like old soldiers. Among the latter was the "Petersen(?) Light Guard," which passed our office with a full band, and several well-looking companies.

The Firemen.

The Firemen had a time yesterday. The Exempt Engine Company, (as fine a set of men as we want to see,) and some others, played over the Liberty Pole at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and added to the general dampness of things around.

The Ragged Schools.

Sundry little fellows, in garments as whole as lean wardrobes would afford, and as cleanly and tidy as the rules of the Ragged Schools require, and soap and Croton could make them, met in their teachers' presence early yesterday to receive the rewards of good and faithful doing. We looked in upon the urchins in two or three places. Mr. Chapin's boys in [illegible] seemed to be the most full of smiles and gladness, and had things made as pleasant for them as circumstances permitted. But it was a rainy and a dreary time, after all, and if it had been any other [illegible] an attempt to get up sport would have been a sorry failure. [illegible] the keepers [illegible] them in.

On the Five Points.

Whenever Bond-street is wet and muddy, you may be sure there has been a shower on Fifth-avenue and a rain-storm on the Five Points. It was the case yesterday, and Mr. [illegible], after looking carefully at the North Pole, which is connected with the front part of his house by a curious wire, and examining the South Pole, which runs down into the Dead Sea, at the rear of his dwelling, says it will be so just as long as there are earthquakes in Peru. This phenomenon has a very bad effect upon the treasuries of the institutions on the Points, when Bond-street happens to be muddy, and there comes a shower on Fifth-avenue, on Thanksgiving or Christmas day. On such days, when the weather is fine, the inhabitants of the streets named, (and some others,) go down to the Mission House and to the House of Industry; have a good time seeing the children fed, and on retiring leave something in the boxes at the doors, to buy shoes and stockings and caps and pinafores and such like, for the inmates. But if they look out at 11 o'clock in the day and see mud in Bond-street or a rain-drop on Fifth-avenue, they know there is a storm on the Five Points, and as the pavements are in shocking order, they don't go down, and consequently the treasury boxes are not replenished. It was so yesterday, unfortunately, but that did not prevent the children from having a good time.

AT THE MISSION HOUSE.

The only peculiar feature at the Ladies' Mission House, was the gathering together of about thirty of the children, inmates of the institution, to partake of a farewell Christmas cake with the other children, previous to their departure to homes that have been provided for them in the West. The scene was an affecting one. Many of the children who leave the Mission to-day have been there a long time, and their school-mates cried at the thought of parting with them. Nevertheless, after a few brief addresses by gentlemen present, they forgot their griefs, and ate their cake, and nuts, and raisins, and candies, as children should eat them, with smiling faces. One of the girls that goes out this morning to the West, was brought into the Institution but two nights ago. She is a bright-eyed, sweet little child, who, having lost both father and mother, had, for several nights previous to her admission, slept in the [illegible] brought to the Mission House [illegible] prison at the Tombs, who could [illegible] gentle a creature seeking rest [illegible]. The children will leave the Mission [illegible] to-day, under the care of Rev. W. C. Van Meter, one of the Missionaries of the Institution. They are not to be hired out as servants, but adopted by those who receive them. The same course is pursued by Mr. Pease, at his House of Industry, with the young children. For those who are grown up he finds good families, where they live and are remunerated for the work they perform. He often sends out ten, fifteen, twenty, and sometimes as many as thirty in a day.

A WEDDING ON THE FIVE POINTS.

There is an impression in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, that the people residing on the Five Points have not a marked reverence for the institution of marriage. It is wrong, or at least partially so. People on the Five Points do get married. They don't make so great a fuss about it as some folks. They consider it a duty, and therefore don't exactly see the propriety of putting everybody to incalculable expense for new trowsers, merely because they propose doing one of the most agreeable duties that come within their sphere. There is no excitement among the keepers of fashionable hotels, and Broadway is not blocked up with carriages when a Five Pointer gets married. We know how it is done, from having attended one last evening. Just as we were leaving the office of the Mission House, a gentleman with nice long sandy-colored hair, and a sorrel complexion, came in, attended by a young lady, fresh and blooming as a sun-flower. He whispered to the porter; the porter whispered to Rev. Mr. Van Meter; Rev. Mr. Van Meter whispered to us. There was going to be a wedding, and we were invited. The groom didn't take off his overcoat; neither did he hang his hat upon a peg. He kept it in his hand and looked out of the window. The bride didn't take off her bonnet; neither did she remove her shawl. On the contrary, she pulled her shawl more closely about her; and ever and anon gave her bonnet a vigorous poke behind. She also found something of interest to look upon outside the window, and in a direct line across the nose of her intended. Names and ages and nativities were taken down. The groom was born where many have been born before him, and a few since that interesting occasion—he was born in Ireland, and was 30 years of age. The bride was at first inclined to the opinion that she also came from where there are neither snakes or toads, but after a little consideration she settled down into a firm conviction that she was only born in New-York. She was eighteen years of age. The reverend gentleman asked them, seriously, if they knew of any material objection to their being united. The lady couldn't see any possible objection, and didn't think there could be any. The gentleman gave an emphatic No! as answer. The reverend gentleman then pronounced them man and wife, urged upon them the necessity of giving their children a good common school education, at least, and, after the bridegroom had dropped a small fee on the desk, as quietly as if he had done it before, Mr. McClellan(?) filled his pockets with nuts and raisins, and the happy pair retired. It was altogether one of the most fashionable wedding parties of the season.

AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Here the children received new shoes and bonnets and caps, and filled their little bellies until they were like to burst. If you had seen them as they came out from dinner, you would have sworn they had been Aldermen, for at least two terms. A gallon of turtle soup under a waistcoat never was patted with a more complacent air, and chuckle of satisfaction. To eat such a dinner would have been enough for a man to do in one day; and, consequently, the children were not required to do much else. They recited a few lessons, sang a few songs, and spent the rest of the day in social enjoyment, until time for prayers, after which they retired to dream of lots of puddings, with great-big plums in them, and candy by the apron-full. The dinner was given by the Church of the Ascension.

At the Institutions.

At the Almshouse, at the House of Refuge, and at the Randall's Island Refuge, Christmas was recognized on the dinner-table. The presentation of dolls to the babies of the Island is one of the most touching, tearful, and happy sights of the year. The poor dogs of the Prison on Blackwell's Island had nothing to make merry with but their mush and molasses, cold water, and usual salt beef.

Christmas Concert and Ball Among the Lunatics.

Christmas Day in New-York, 1855, being (so far as the weather was concerned) just the nastiest, darkest, rawest, wettest, and most miserable day we either have seen or shall see, during the present or any future Winter, it was not probable that the ladies who considerately dress and give away dolls to the children at Randall's Island would, on *that* day, risk their health in an excursion which might quite as conveniently be postponed to New-Year's Day, or to some day next week. We might have anticipated, very early in the morning, that the course the ladies would take would be that they actually did take, on the present occasion. Our subscribers away from the local storm may be informed that the weather was, as we have described it, not fit to turn out a dog in—in fact, fit only for reporters, cab-men, and other similarly friendless and homeless wretches, who are compelled to ignore Sunday, and for whom neither wives nor a fireside are associated with the recurrence of Christmas Day.

There are some men who are truly patriotic, whose self-denial proves they love their country. We are proud to say we know of *two*. And they are good-looking men. There is something in that. None of your cadaverous stunted apologies for humanity that seem as if they had been built by contract and turned upon the world badly made up or very imperfectly finished in aught like a portly, erect and commanding presence; not men that like Cassio have a lean and hungry aspect. No! no! the "institutions" are cared for by at least two *stout* friends of the poor and needy.—Such men are Governors Draper and Townsend. Broadcloth without, in ample measure too, and a warm heart within. We emerged from the crowded cars at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, thankful to get *into* the rain, and away from the hot stench and the wet bedraggled dress of each fresh passenger, and were ourselves sufficiently drenched as we landed from the ferry on the shore of Randall's Island. There we encountered the worthy Governors just stepping on board the little boat we were leaving. From them we learned the fact that the ladies had taken the wise course to which we have already adverted. We told them that nothing but an amount of patriotism and benevolence sufficient to immortalize them could have brought from the bosoms of their families on Christmas day, and on *such* a day, even two of the burliest and stoutest among the redoubtable Board of Governors. Said the President of the Board, "Mr. Ripley will give you an outline in ten minutes of the proceedings of the day here, and then do go to the Lunatic Asylum." We thought that, being pretty considerably drenched, the advice was not inappropriate to one who indulged no insane wish to defy its wet things. "Well," said the Governor, "but the inmates will have a little concert to-night [illegible] and a with an indifferent [illegible] dinner (it was then near 1 o'clock) and a fire, [illegible] miles from either [illegible] New-York) [illegible] back to the ferry at foot of [illegible]-street.

Half an hour was next spent in waiting in a miserable shed, for the departure of the boat. Six strong rowers had to face the combined forces of the wind, the tide and heavy rain; and when, after forty minutes hard pulling, we landed on that shore where stands the Lunatic Asylum, our own revered mother might possibly have known us as a candidate for a permanent residence in that institution; "as wet as a drowned rat" would be but a feeble figure of illustration.

However, Dr. Ranney's kindness very promptly made us forget the cold and the rain. Dressed in dry habiliments of his, we were introduced into a room where a very agreeable social concert was progressing. At the piano sat a young lady, and two very expert violinists were at her side. About one hundred and fifty persons were in the room, mostly females. "These, said Dr. Ranney, are all patients under my immediate care; among them are perhaps half a dozen who are some attendants." After introduction, an exchange of conversational courtesies was so agreeably conducted, that no stranger could have supposed that he was conversing with insane persons. We sat and prepared to listen to the music. Several ballads were sung with most exquisite taste and expression. One arch-looking and really beautiful girl sang "Villikins and his Dinah" in fine style. Her clear ringing voice was admirably accompanied by the violinists. We must not mention names, or we could indicate their antecedents. One of them is a thorough musician, and a fine player. Another young lady sang, at the request of the Doctor, one of Moore's melodies in a very touching manner. Then, a young man of plain exterior, whose delusion it is that some girl whom he loved in Ireland is in that building, and for whom he is perpetually asking, sang "Molly Bawn" in tones and a style that would have been more than tolerable on the stage or in any concert-room in the world. One gentleman, who six weeks ago was brought here in a state of violent mania, excited roars of mirth by his execution of a parody on "Bobbing [illegible]," which he introduced some neatly turned [illegible] and compliments to the [illegible] of the institution. The Doctor [illegible] proves in his [illegible] fully medicinal [illegible] of the rapeutics, [illegible] is fortunate that [illegible] first-rate vocal and [illegible]. Whatever be the bent of [illegible] or painting or any imitative [illegible] discovered, his course is not [illegible] but to encourage its exercise. [illegible] is this upon the old system! Here [illegible] 300 persons, as happy and seemingly as rational as any similar assemblage of people (perhaps less entitled to the praise of rationality) in New-York. Each had his or her insane crotchet, but the delusion is treated with kindness,—not the maddening argument of the straw pallet and the chain. We rambled through the wards and conversed with a lady who imagines she is the wife of the President of the United States, a very respectable old lady, and with another, a lady who thinks that the Doctor has only three millions of guineas of hers in his care. Sometimes these ladies don't agree, and then it is only necessary to whisper to either of them: "Oh! never mind her; between you and me she is rather weak-headed at times."

But about the Ball. To the music of the pianoforte and two violins dancing was conducted in a very spirited, orderly and becoming manner. The English contre-dance, cotillions and waltzes forming the programme. Dr. Ranney observed that any one of these, if taken and shut up in a room, according to the system formerly pursued, would soon become desperate, and judging from the effects of solitary confinement upon the sane mind thus permitted to corrode and gnaw itself, the presumption is very reasonable. It is consolatory to think that a friend afflicted with insanity is not to be treated like a caged felon. Of course in this sanitary institution, late hours and dissipation are impossible. The festivities closed at 9 o'clock; and contrasting this with the practice of the fair dames who dance all night "till the broad day light," or leave heated rooms at midnight, we could not help asking ourselves *which of the two are the lunatics!*

Dedication of Dr. Bellows' (Unitarian) Church.

The "Church of all Souls," Rev. Dr. Bellows pastor, concerning the architectural appearance of which so much has been said and written, was dedicated yesterday morning. The service, which continued during two hours, was solemn and interesting. The congregation, notwithstanding the storm, was as large as the building, in its present condition, could accommodate well. The clergymen officiating were, Dr. Bellows, pastor, Dr. Lothrop, of Boston, Dr. Osgood, of this City, Dr. Farley, and others. The dedicatory prayer, by Dr. Lothrop, was peculiarly appropriate and fervent. So also was the sermon by Dr. Bellows.

The Church is situated on the Fourth-avenue—is after the Eastern style of architecture, and is consequently totally unlike any other church edifice in the City. It is built of marble and brick in alternate layers; the marble being very white, the bricks very red, and the effect produced is very curious. In the centre of the Church there is a dome of large dimensions, thickly studded with lights. The principal spire will, when finished, be the highest in the City—Trinity excepted. The interior, when finished, will be light and pleasant. The ceiling is not finished; neither are the pendant wood supports of the ceiling, which give to the interior a much plainer appearance than it will have when completed. The dome-arched windows, the carved wood-work of the galleries and pulpit are magnificent; and when the Church is completed, it will be one of the pleasantest for speaker and hearer—the most unique and imposing in the country.

One of the most touching incidents of the service was an illusion made to the late Nicholas Dean, who is to be buried from this church to-day. While on his sick bed, Mr. Dean wrote a hymn for the dedication of the church. That hymn was sung by the whole congregation, with much feeling, natural on a knowledge of the circumstances; and the service closed with prayer.

Private Theatricals.

Among the various means of making merry on Christmas night, private theatricals were resorted to in a good many houses; and, among the rest, at a certain mansion in Twenty-second-street, the comedy of the "Serious Family" was performed with great *éclat*. The part of *Aminidab Sleek* was done by Mr. W——, a Burtonian amateur, attached to one of our daily papers, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his audience. Another gentleman, connected with one of our dailies, distinguished himself by his racy rendering of a minor part in the "Irish Lion."

Not Over Yet.

The "Wilson Industrial School" for Girls, will hold a Christmas Festival at their house, No. 137 Avenue A, on Friday of this week.

The exercises, which will consist of singing and recitation by the chi dren, and short addresses from one or two gentlemen friends of the Institution, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Specimens of work in the trade department will be exhibited. Donations in goods, clothing and provisions, would be gratefully received by the managers.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

This day was observed in the usual manner in Brooklyn, by the suspension of business and the holding of various festivals. At the Roman Catholic Churches, services peculiar to that Church were held, and of course were crowded with devotees. In several of the Protestant Churches there were also services connected with Sabbath School festivals.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.

In this Church, of which Rev. Dr. Bethune is pastor, there was quite an interesting celebration in the forenoon, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The number of adults was comparatively small, but their places were supplied by the Sabbath School children belonging to the Church and the subordinate schools. In the gallery, to the left of the preacher, were the scholars belonging to the Myrtle-avenue Mission School. On his right were those of the Columbia-street School. In the body of the Church were the children of the School attached to the Dutch Reformed Chapel in Summit-street and those belonging to the Rev. Doctor's own School at the Church on the Heights. All these are principally taught by the members of the congregation, and show, altogether, a total of 450 to 500 under instruction.

After the singing of one or two hymns by the children, Dr. Bethune read a part of the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, containing the beautiful description of the birth of the Saviour, the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Shepherds. The 1st Hymn, "Whilst Shepherd's watched their flocks by night," was then sung, followed by an impressive thanksgiving prayer for all the benefits conferred upon sinners by the atonement of Christ. The 115th Hymn, "Hark! the glad sound, the Saviour's come," was then sung.

Dr. Bethune, addressing himself to the Sabbath School children, told them he hoped they would be able to understand what he was about to say, as he was going to preach to them, and not to the grown-up portion of the audience, and he trusted that if any crumbs fall from the children's table the elders would profit by them. His text was in the sixth verse of the 11th chapter of Isaiah: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard shall lie down with the kid, the lion and the calf also together, and a little child shall lead them." The preacher drew a picture of the happy paradise in Eden, before the fall, and showed the change which came into the world along with sin, inspiring the bosom of man with evil passions, and changing the very face of nature itself. But God has, in his mercy, sent Christ into the world to atone for sin and restore man to his pristine purity, and as true religion, as the gospel, spreads throughout the earth it would work such a revolution in the hearts of man as would almost justify a belief in the literal fulfillment of the prophecy in the text. The sermon concluded with an affectionate address to the children.

SANDS-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

At this Church the Seventh Annual Sabbath School Mission Festival was held in the forenoon, and, as usual, the proceedings were of a highly interesting and useful nature. The house was crowded to excess by scholars, teachers and their friends at an early hour—the scholars occupying "reserved seats" near the pulpit.

The exercises were commenced by the whole school singing the hymn—"Hark, the herald angels sing," in which, as in all that succeeded, the whole school and some of the congregation joined. It was pleasant to hear hundreds of childish voices mingling in such perfect harmony. Prayer followed the singing, then a boy about five years of age was placed on the table who delivered an address. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Webb, then read the name of each teacher in the school, the motto adopted by the class and the amount of money donated by each class the past year. The sums ranged from $3 to $125—the whole amount being $1,[illegible]. The reading of the names was interspersed with singing. At the conclusion of these exercises Rev. Mr. Webb was presented with a gold watch by the Bible Class, upon receiving which a suitable response was made. Following this were addresses by Rev. John Miley, Charles S[illegible] and others.

The scholars and teachers then repaired to their school-room on High-street, where they partook of refreshments, and presents were made to the most deserving.

There was also a Sabbath School Festival held in the Congregational Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, and at the Fleet-street M. E. Church the Sixth Anniversary of the Sabbath School was held. In all of the Episcopal Churches regular Christmas services were held.

A Reform.

A gentleman of excellent habits in the main, and of a first-rate bringing-up, celebrated the day thus wise:

He solemnly arranged to drink no more whisky-skins, nor anything else that can intoxicate henceforth and forever, until some doctor orders otherwise. He also stopped without smoking a last cigar. Smoking and drinking, in a small way, he had tried and found wanting, either in comfort, convenience or health. We have calculated and come to the conclusion that during his lifetime, by this arrangement, he will save numberless scores of his friends from falling into a pernicious habit. It is a good time for several hundred thousand young gentlemen in America to imitate so laudable an example.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas was not spent very merrily by everybody. The City prisons and Station-house cells were yesterday crowded with foolish fellows, who took "a glass too much" on the previous evening, and behaved otherwise not becoming a law-abiding citizen or faithful Christian. At least two score such fellows got sober at the Jefferson Market, and some were then allowed to depart, after a fatherly advice from the presiding magistrate, Justice Davison.

At the Tombs, the attention of Justice Connolly was chiefly taken up by listening to appeals from crying wives, in favor of frail and incarcerated husbands; and at Essex Market similar scenes were enacted. The Justices, knowing that "Christmas comes but once a year," were disposed to be merciful, and therefore granted many of the petitions prayed for. Only a few other cases of interest came up.

PICKPOCKETS AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

Pickpockets abound at Washington Market. Look out for them. Richard Sampson, residing at No. 195 Delancey-street, went there on Monday to make some purchases, and while doing so he felt some one pulling at his pocket. Turning suddenly round he seized a youngster who was standing close to him, and gave him in charge of an officer. The prisoner was searched, but the $48 picked from Mr. Lampham's pocket were not found on him, he having doubtless passed it to an accomplice, several of whom were close at hand. The accused gave his name as Richard Gear. Justice Connolly committed him.

CHARGED WITH FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

James C. Nute, a Policeman of Cambridge, Mass., while attempting to make an arrest at that place on the 6th of May last, had his head fractured by a slung shot, in the hands, as was alleged, of a man named Daniel Conrad. The affair took place in Washington Market, and after its occurrence Conrad fled to Cape Ann, Mass., where he stopped for some time, but recently returned to Brooklyn, where he was employed in a glass-factory. His whereabouts having been ascertained, he was sought for and arrested by an officer from this City. He was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Connolly, who committed him to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

John Earl and Eliza Williams were arrested yesterday by Officer Sanderson, of the Third Ward Police, and brought before Justice Connolly, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money. When the arrests were made, Earl crammed a bill into his mouth and swallowed it, despite the exertions of the officer who seized him by the throat and tried to make him disgorge. Both the prisoners were committed for examination. The woman Williams is said to be an "adept."

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The Police of the Seventh Ward made a descent, on Monday night, on the lager-bier saloon of William Walkenstein, No. 561 Grand-street, and arrested the proprietor and two women said to be prostitutes. The accused was brought before Justice Wood at Essex Market, who committed them to prison.

THE KANSAS OUTBREAK.

A Pro-Slavery Account of the Settlement of the Difficulty.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 21.

A gentleman of Westport—a man of great probity of character, and who has a large fortune at stake in Kansas—accompanied Gov. Shannon to Lawrence, and returned with him. He went there to see if something could not be done to prevent the effusion of blood, which, he says, certainly would have been the case, if there had been no interference between the parties. This gentleman, after his return, on the 10th instant, wrote to us a letter in which he says:

A committee waited upon his Excellency, inviting him to come to Lawrence. We found them entrenched, and as well fortified as could be expected for their forces. They were all well armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, and other implements of war. My opinion is, they only had one piece of artillery. I think our forces could have demolished every building in the place in half an hour; but had one gun been fired on either side, I am also of opinion that the greater portion would have been killed, and no doubt many of our men would also have suffered. We numbered many more than they did. Their force was greatly overrated, and could not possibly have been over four or five hundred. We also had a great many of Sharpe's rifles, many more than they imagined, besides our cannon.

Gov. Shannon brought them to terms. They agreed and bound themselves to abide the laws, and assist in enforcing them, until such time as the Supreme Court decided the legality of the Legislature, and if so, ever afterwards; and I verily believe they will, for I am sure they saw the predicament they had got themselves into.

There are, evidently, a great many very good citizens there, as well as many very bad ones, who are always agitating and keeping the place in commotion. After the *treaty*, which is quite lengthy, and has many specifications, and was written by Governor Shannon, had been signed by General Robinson and Col. Lane, on the part of the citizens, they accompanied us to Franklin, where they met a large number of our officers. Many speeches and pledges on both sides were made, and a friendly interchange and farewell took place—the "law and order" men believing that it was better to settle it thus than by fighting, knowing that many would have been killed on both sides.

Yesterday morning the troops were disbanded, and the *posse* discharged.

Gen. Pomeroy, who had been captured, with papers indicating a conspiracy, as well as other important documents found on him, was bound over to appear at Court. Many arrests were made, and after being bound over, the parties were discharged.

Thus ends this foolish and uncalled for, but most provoking attempt to set at defiance the laws, by a few disaffected aspirants, who will soon be scoffed down by the better portion of the citizens.

I would have telegraphed you oftener, but the lines are so often down, and so many exaggerated stories told by letter-writers—almost always the case on such occasions—that I deferred saying much until I could see for myself.

I pledge myself that the Lawrence men would not have made a breakfast-spell for our boys, and I think now, the sooner the thing is settled by the Supreme Court, the better. The law is now sustained, which is all that "law and order" men could ask.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN BOSTON.—The dead body of Joanna Gullivan, aged about 20 years, was found at her father's house, No. 198 Congress-street, Friday evening, under circumstances which, taken in connection with her expression before death, lead to the belief that she came to her death from brutal treatment received at the hands of her father, Michael Gullivan, who is a laborer about 50 years of age, of intemperate habits. Coroner Smith was notified, who caused the father to be arrested, and summoned a jury of inquest. Dr. Stedman made a *post mortem* examination.

A young colored woman, daughter of a colored preacher named Beaman, was found dead on Friday at No. 175 North-street. It is said she was married to a man named Peterson, who came home from sea three weeks ago, and left the city on Thursday. The door of her room was locked, and she was found lying in bed. The indications of the stomach are that she died from poison. Dr. Stedman is investigating the case.—*Boston Atlas, 24th.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN; AND A GLANCE AT THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. By Walter M. Gibson. 1 vol. [illegible] pp. [illegible]. New-York: J. C. Riker.

At one time we were much disposed to lament that Mr. Gibson had been unjustly and cruelly subjected to fifteen months' imprisonment in Java, in consequence of the absurd jealousy of the thick-skulled and heartless Dutch authorities there. With this volume before us, which would not have been written but for that hard captivity, we congratulate the reading public—at the expense of Mr. Gibson—on the *durance* which has given rise to a work in which reality and romance are so largely and so agreeably combined. It is one of the most agreeable books of the season—not the less so, "we guess," because it reminds us, in many passages, of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, who was such a rigid economist of truth. Mr. Gibson, "to put a fine point upon the matter," is extremely imaginative.

Mr. Gibson escaped from Java in the *Palmer*, a large American ship, in 1853, and opens his book by showing himself on board that vessel, relating his adventures to his companions there. He shows whence came his tendencies for a roving life, derived, no doubt, from the knowledge of wild adventures in the Indian Sea out of which his uncle had safely brought himself. He relates how his earlier education had interested him in foreign travel, particularly as respects Sumatra—how, near the Savannah's waters, he discovered, while yet a lad, one of the silver mines formerly worked by the Indians,—how, leaving this treasure, he rambled away to Mexico, where good prospects were held out to him, if he could obtain a small, serviceable vessel,—how he found and fitted up a man-of-war built schooner, called the *Flirt*,—and how, in May, 1851, he set sail in her, as captain, bound for Brazil. From the first he had no lack of adventure. From place to place he passed, jovially flitting from island to island on the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans, and finally arriving at Sumatra. Of his exploits in that island we need only say that they are related much as we might expect Lever, the Irish novelist, to expand into picturesque narrative, with *Harry Lorrequer, Charles O'Malley, Father Tom*, and *Jack Hinton* for unquestioning listeners. After a short delay, "away, and away, and away sailed he," like Lord Bateman, of happy memory. He comes across Malays, as well as hairy human beings, only a little removed from the ourang-outangs, and a lot of Chinese; meets with Malay beauties, and even makes way with the Princess Zatban Kowala, whose portrait is given, and shows her as a very pretty woman. It would seem that, at Java, where he had became popular, the Dutch officials became jealous of him, which hostile feeling was soon embodied in his arrest. This was done, with insult to the American flag, (not yet punished or atoned for,) and Mr. Gibson was informed that he was accused of having written to the Sultan of Jambee, proposing a scheme to destroy the Dutch. He had done no such thing. However, the *Flirt* was despoiled and plundered, and Mr. Gibson, removed from Palembang to Batavia, was locked up in the prison of Weltevreden, in the latter city, where, after some vicissitudes, he remained for fifteen months, until, in fact, the very eve of his purposed execution.

It is in prison that Mr. Gibson's most notable adventures took place. Whom he saw there, what he did, what acquaintances he made, how he whiled away the heavy hours, and, above all, how young and old, of both sexes, became interested in his well-doing, are detailed with force and skill in the latter moiety of the book. We do not intend to say more about it—only this, read a dozen pages and then lay it aside—if you can—the very romance of modern adventure.

There are numerous illustrations, more effective than artistical, but their very want of finish is an argument in favor of their being actualities of scenes and persons, and they are in excellent keeping with the originality and freedom of the book itself. For the sake of another such, changing the scene, we could heroically resist Mr. Gibson to a further captivity, but fear he would not submit to further authorship, at *that price*.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF REV. J. H. FAIRCHILD, Pastor of Payson Church, South Boston. Compiled, published, and sold by himself. With a Portrait. Second edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: Printed for the Author.

This narrative, which is earnest, somewhat angry (not without cause) and very forcible, has every appearance of being true to the letter. Mr. Fairchild was pastor of the Phillips Church, in South Boston, for several years. As a Presbyterian clergyman, he is admitted to have labored, with zeal and success, from 1837 until 1843, when ill-health, and persecutions to which he was subjected by the Deacons of his Church, compelled him to abandon the charge. Several months later, he was installed Pastor of the First Church in Exeter. While laboring in this new field, charges of immorality were brought against him, which were investigated by a Committee from the South Suffolk Association. On suborned evidence and without assuming the semblance of a legal, or even *just* trial, a majority of this Committee reported their "deep conviction that Mr. Fairchild cannot be innocent in this matter," and suspended him, until he should *clear himself*. The Association expelled him, and legal proceedings were instituted against him, at Boston, which indictment he met in person, and after a long trial before Judge Washburn, was fully acquitted by verdict of the Jury. His character thus reëstablished, certain members of the Phillips Church, who had seceded, and had been organized as the Payson Church, unanimously invited Mr. Fairchild to become their Pastor. This was in 1845, and Mr. F. has vainly endeavored, ever since that time, by legal and moral force, to obtain justice from the Suffolk South Association. Last March, it is true, that body rescinded all votes upon its records, in regard to Mr. Fairchild's character and exclusion—but coupled this *amende* with a resolution that it was inexpedient that his connection with the Association should be continued, and that "the same is hereby terminated." This proceeding is only matched by that of the Irish Jury, whose verdict was, "Not Guilty—and we recommend him not to do it again." Here is an Association acquitting a man, and yet inflicting punishment as if he were guilty. The matter rests here. This volume, which is sold by the author, (at South Boston,) has been some months before the public, without any attempt to deny its truth. One result is, that its statements have been the means of obtaining several subscriptions for the new Payson Church edifice, which, it is hoped, will be built early next year. The proceeds of the book will be devoted to this purpose by its author. We have but glanced at the very curious and interesting statements here put forward, but have given sufficient to indicate what manner of thing is New-England Congregationalism.

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Vols. 5 and 6. Edited by Richard K. Cralle. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The first of these volumes consists of all the Reports of general and permanent interest, made by Mr. Calhoun, during his Congressional career, and while Secretary of War. A selection was necessary to prevent the expansion of the work, but all of real value had been taken. Some of these Reports, hitherto affiliated upon other public men, are now reclaimed and put to the credit of the real author. The editor remarks, on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (November, 1811,) that he is not fully assured of its having been drawn up wholly by Mr. Calhoun, though its style and general opinion at the time appear to strengthen the conclusion that he was its author. He mentions some facts, also, which strengthen the grounds for this belief.

The sixth volume contains, "without special reference to subject or dates, such papers as may, in the main, be ranked under the head of political essays." Of these, some have never before been published, while others, we are assured, "appear in a different, if not more perfect state. All are given from the original manuscripts of the author, in all cases where they could be procured. Among the manuscripts which the editor has not recovered, is that of the address to Calhoun's political friends and supporters, which, it is believed, contained some important matter which does not appear in the printed copy. In an appendix, is given "as much of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, with the accompanying papers, as the latter thought it expedient to place before the public at the time. These, however, do not embrace all the papers connected with the subject; others exist which may, and probably will, hereafter appear in another form." Mr. Cralle probably alludes to his forthcoming memoirs of Calhoun now being prepared for the press.

The two volumes under notice are entitled to attention on two grounds: the talents, character and position of Mr. Calhoun, and the fact that they are important contributions to the history of the country.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. 1 vol., large 8vo. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan.

A man who composes poetry of a high order—earnest, thoughtful, and melodious—is, in a manner, bound to collect it, as his contribution to the treasury of letters. Mr. Duganne is a poet, and of no mean order. To many he has hitherto been best known as an author of trenchant satire, entitled *Parnassus in Pillory*, in which he has dispensed *ridicule* and *compliment* in a very liberal manner. This composition, which displayed marked ability, is included in the present collection, and though exception may be taken to many of the satirist's *ex cathedrâ* opinions of authors, many will be pleased to witness the [illegible] punishment which he administers to the vast army of [illegible]. In most of his other writings, Duganne undoubtedly writes as if his mission were to be—as prouder title need he covet—the Poet of the Poor. Not like Crabbe, who was far from practical, a labored bard, not a reformer, but more resembling the late Ebenezer Elliott, and the living Gerald Massey—but without the extravagance of the one and the occasional sing-song of the other. Poverty, with its wrongs and its rights; Labor, and its ruling power; Freedom, with its throes and aspirations; Intellect and its mission; the Human Heart, with varying emotions; Love, with its alternations of tenderness, passion and despair; and a variety of other elevating and humanizing subjects, are the themes on which, in this volume, Duganne doth "discourse most eloquent music." We judge from the "Poems of Boyhood," which conclude the collection, that his power of metrical composition was early developed, and so well attuned is his ear to rhythm that we have happened upon only two false rhymes in the thousands which are here contained. The book is got up in a style at once quaint and handsome, and a portrait of the author forming its appropriate frontispiece.

SELF-CULTURE IN READING, SPEAKING AND CONVERSATION. By William Sherwood. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Designed (and, we take leave to add, well adapted) for use in schools, colleges and private instruction, this book, partly new in its plan, is intended to throw pupils very much upon their own mental resources,—to put them in a train for thinking correctly,—to make them read well, without running into dramatic declamation,—to give rational exercise to their conversational powers,—and to make them familiar with the gems of our widely-extended literature. The selections are made with taste, hackneyed excerpts being avoided, and we have read the original matter with satisfaction. It conveys, in a pleasant fashion, a good deal of miscellaneous information. There is one chapter in particular, (on behavior in company, conversation, manners,) which may be cited with high eulogy for the large amount of common sense it contains.

We regret that to this work, (which is quite good enough to make way without depending on such a system,) the publisher should have thought fit to append some pages of "recommendations," consisting of the opinions formed, by sundry distinguished individuals, on Mr. Sherwood's MS., in advance of publication. Opinions so formed can scarcely be deliberate, and the better way is to eschew their use, in the manner we here condemn, so as to let a book rest wholly on its own merits.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 24. Little, Brown & Co. Boston.

Copyright seems to be the specialty of this volume. The book opens with the great case of Jefferys vs. Boosey, decided in the House of Lords in August, 1854, which, although it directly involved only the copyright of one of the airs in Bellini's opera of "Sonnambula," yet in its effects embraced all literature and writers foreign to Great Britain, making it impossible to secure a copyright there unless the author at the time of publication is residing in the country. The report of the case occupies 100 pages, giving in full the opinions of thirteen Judges, seven of whom concurred in the result arrived at. This case was one which made a great stir at the time, and is interesting to all who are concerned with copyright questions.

Another case, that of Sweet vs. Benning, is important as deciding that a copying of the head notes from law reports which were copyrighted, was a piracy. We believe it is contemplated to publish a digest of these reports, now that this volume is published. We hope it will not fall short of the views expressed by the Judges in this case, of what a digest or marginal report should be.

There are other interesting and important cases in this volume, but these upon copyright have fixed our attention most.

Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo, of the Virginia Regiment, (published by J. S. Davidson, of Pittsburg,) is the biography of a Scotchman, who, in 1754, was a companion of Washington when beleaguered by the French and Indians, in Fort Necessity, and with Van Braam, a Dutchman, was conveyed as a hostage to Fort DuQuesne, then the French quarters, near what now is Pittsburg, suspected as acting there as a spy for the English. Stobo was removed to Quebec, then held by the French, for trial, condemned, sentenced to death, escaped, was recaptured, and finally made a clear track to English quarters, where he was received by Wolfe, and sent off, by him, with dispatches to Boston. At last, returning to Virginia, he received the thanks of the Assembly there, with a thousand pounds as a present, besides all his arrears of pay. Soon after, he reached London, received a missive from Mr. Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham,) recommending him to a company in the army, in the Colonies, sailed for New-York in April, 1760, and has left no traces of his later course. This small volume possesses interest, from the romantic nature of the adventures, from Stobo's connection with Washington's early career, (which is referred to by Washington Irving,) and from the tradition that Smollett, with whom he was acquainted, exhibited him in *Humphrey Clinker*, as Ensign Lismahago.

Ten Years Among the Mail Bags is well worth reading. Mr. J. Holbrook, its author, here brings before the public some details of various cases of post-office embezzlement and robbery, and other misdoings which came under his personal observation while employed as Special Agent of the Post-Office Department. The book is crowded with information, and Mr. Holbrook's facts are as entertaining as the fictions of most modern novelists. The curious piling of circumstance upon circumstance, in order to detect guilt, is remarkably well done. In the confidential office which he held, Mr. Holbrook really acted as a sort of "Detective," and it is evident that he is in all respects well adapted for such a position, requiring intellectual acuteness, presence of mind, knowledge of the world, and inflexible courage. There are a great many characteristic illustrations by Darley, and brief biographies, with portraits on steel, of the different Postmasters-General from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the present time. New-York: J. C. Derby.

Napoleon at St. Helena, in one volume large 8vo, contains a full record of the sayings and doings of "the foremost man of all his time," in his last exile, collected with tact and judgment by John S. C. Abbott, from the Memorials of Las Casas, O'Meara, Montholon, Antommarchi, and others. It naturally will take place as the concluding volume of Abbott's well-known life of Napoleon. The idea of concentrating, within reasonable limits and in a readable manner, the closing events of Napoleon's life, with his opinions upon a vast variety of subjects of great interest and importance, was excellent, and Mr. Abbott has carried it out very ably. Some maps are added, which will prove useful, and quite a crowd of illustrative engravings, consisting of portraits, views, and scenes described or referred to in the book. Everywhere Napoleon's own words are given, and the result is such a *résumé* of his opinions as, had his actions not previously established his fame, would prove him to be one of the master-minds of modern time. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

We have received, but have not been able to understand, a small volume by T. J. Vaiden, entitled, *America Vindicated from European Theologico-Political and Infidel Aggressions*. It is published (on surprisingly thin paper) by Morgan & Co., New-York. The writer, we believe, desires to advance the proposition that what he calls "Monotheist Government" is better calculated than any other to develop American Nationality in bold and characteristic freedom. The world itself, as well as its Creator, is Monotheist—as seen by Dr. Vaiden.

AGRICULTURAL.

Burning Green and Dry Wood.

An opinion still prevails, in many parts of the country, that green wood gives out more heat than the same bulk of dry. We have even seen persons [illegible] water upon dry wood and upon burning coal [illegible] the impression that more heat was thus [illegible]. In 1850 we were making a trip down the Mississippi River, on one of two rival boats that chanced to be testing their relative speed. We took a station near the firemen to observe the means used for getting up extra steam. As our boat was evidently falling behind, the [illegible] explained the reason to be that the rival boat had taken on a portion of green fuel at the last wooding station [illegible] to make the fire [illegible]. We think instances of such ignorance of the principles of combustion and heat are not common among experienced engineers and firemen; [illegible] many persons believe that if wet or green wood is not better, it is quite as good as dry, and [illegible] of those who prepare dry fuel do so for convenience of starting and keeping up fires [illegible] than for the profit of it. Let us look at this matter a little.

In all cases of combustion or burning, heat is not [illegible] but developed. There is just as much [illegible] a given bulk of fuel and air when entirely [illegible] when they are in rapid combustion. The [illegible] from the chemical union of the air with the carbon (coal) of the fuel. They condense in uniting, and the heat, before latent or concealed, is now "squeezed out"—so to speak. An expanded, porous sponge may appear dry, and yet become a wet mass when sufficiently compressed. In like manner apparently cold wood and air may become a heated mass when sufficiently condensed by mechanical means or by chemical action, as in the [illegible] or burning process. The principle we would impress is this, that in all cases of condensation, that is, when bodies are made to occupy less space, heat is developed. Hammering a piece of iron into smaller bulk will develop heat enough to make it quite hot. The condensation of the watery vapors of the air into rain or snow gives out heat, and we say "it is too cold for much snow or rain." During wood [illegible] every action, mechanical or chemical, that compresses the particles of substances together develops heat. Expansion, on the contrary, takes up and secretes, or hides heat. When water changes to steam, it occupies some 1,700 times as much space, and hides or secretes a vast amount of heat. The steam formed by a pint of water, though no hotter apparently than boiling water, in reality contains five or six times as much heat.

In burning green or wet wood, the dry portions—especially the carbon, unites with the oxygen of the air [illegible] occupy no more space than the air [illegible] and the condensation gives out heat in a [illegible] form. But the other portion, the water, does not burn nor unite with any other substance; it is converted into steam, and during the [illegible] a large amount of heat [illegible] is required to raise it [illegible]. If the steam could be [illegible] from the smoke and conveyed from the [illegible] fire-place into the room, it would then condense to water again and yield up its latent heat; but this is not practicable and desirable.

A block of solid green wood one foot square [illegible] will weigh about [illegible] pounds, and when well dried only about [illegible] pounds. This [illegible] pounds [illegible] in producing heat. The [illegible] pounds [illegible] water, which, during the seasoning process, escapes gradually, but if burned rapidly it must all be converted into steam before it can be got rid of. A certain amount of heat is first withdrawn from useful purposes to raise the sap to a boiling point, and then several times as much more is secreted when it changes to vapor. We see then that a cubic foot of [illegible] will, in burning, heat, say [illegible] pounds of water to boiling, and still afford as much heat for other purposes as would be yielded by the same block burned green.

A cord of wood, (128 cubic feet,) if entirely solid, would weigh when green, from 8,000 to 9,000 pounds, and when dry from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds—a difference of more than a ton weight in a solid cord, which must be handled in loading and unloading, and what is usually quite as important, must be carted from the grove to the place of consumption. As wood is usually piled up, one-fourth to one-third its bulk is occupied by the spaces between the sticks, so that the weight of a cord of green wood is from [illegible] to [illegible] pounds, (two to three tons,) or less in the lighter kinds. Still, for every cord of green wood taken from the grove at least 2,000 pounds of useless water is handled.

In whatever way we look at this matter, the use of green wood, under any circumstances, is not economical. Let every one improve this season of the year in getting enough wood cut and drying to supply all the wants of the farm until a year from next June or July, or until next Winter's cutting shall have had sufficient time to get thoroughly dry. Wood will season even in the coldest weather, and on this account it is better to cut down at once all that must be carted home during the present Winter.

Something About Plowing.

No other mechanical operation occupies half so many laborers during the greater part of their [illegible] existence as that of plowing. An equivalent to the entire life-long labor of at least *fifty thousand* men is expended every year in this country in following the plow. According to the last census there are nearly one and a half million (1,449,075) farms in the States and Territories. During the Spring and Autumn we may suppose that there is an average of fully one plowman actually at work upon each of these farms, making [illegible] AND PLOWMEN, all at work at the same moment! What an army of strong-armed men! What a grand [illegible] would be presented to the eye, could these all be collected with their teams and implements upon some vast plain, and there set in motion each in his own furrow.

To vary the picture, let us suppose them arranged along a straight furrow, and allow to each plowman with his team and implement a space of only two rods. The line would stretch away nine thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy-five miles, or more than one-third of the distance around the earth.

Suppose them each to plow at the rate of an acre in a day of ten hours. They would plow the whole improved land—meadows, pasture and all—of Rhode Island ([illegible] acres) in two hours and twenty-two minutes. They would at the same rate plow over the cultivated land of Delaware ([illegible] acres) in three hours and fifty-two minutes. Arkansas (781,530 acres) and Iowa ([illegible] acres) would be finished before turning out for the "noon baiting." New-Jersey ([illegible] acres) would be dispatched in one day, [illegible] hour and forty-six minutes. About three days would suffice for plowing each of the States of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. New-York (12,408,964 cultivated acres) would be plowed over in eight days and two [illegible] three-quarter hours, while the cultivated land of Virginia could be finished in six days and nine hours; that of Ohio ([illegible] acres) in six days and five and two-third hours; and that of Pennsylvania ([illegible] acres) in five and three-quarters days.

Such figures are, perhaps, more curious than instructive, though they serve to bring before the mind an idea of the immense amount of time and strength devoted to this single operation of turning over the soil. But while we are thinking of the manual labor of these fifteen hundred thousand American plowmen, what are *they* thinking of, or do they think at all? *How few of them* have any intelligent views of the *rationale* of plowing, of the connection between the soil and the plants that grow upon it, of the purposes served by turning over the furrow, of the comparative value of deep and shallow plowing, of the composition and nature of the soil itself?

There are very many such questions as these, immediately connected with the routine labor of plowing, that might not only greatly vary and enliven the monotonous life of plowmen, but which investigated and understood by them would tend directly to increase the profitableness of their labors. Let us examine some of the principles involved in the mechanical preparation of the soil, and inquire, *why* to plow, *when* to plow, and *how* to plow.

It was the favorite theory of JETHRO TULL, one of the most investigating agriculturists of the seventeenth century, that the soil entered the plant directly, and by a process of digestion within the cells the absorbed soil became transformed into the substance of the plant itself. In accordance with this theory he proposed, and practiced a thorough and oft-repeated working of the soil with the plow, hoe, or other implements, so that the finest particles should be sufficiently pulverized to enter through the fine pores or spongioles upon the extremities of the roots. He attached little importance to manures, believing that the soil itself was made up of the very elements needed by the growing plants. Subsequent investigation, and the discoveries of an advanced chemical science, have modified and in many respects superseded TULL's theory, but the means employed by him are still essential to successful cultivation.

To illustrate the present theory of the growth of plants, let us follow the progress of a plant from the time the seed is put into the ground until the new plant attains full maturity. Take, for example, a grain of wheat. An examination of its substance shows it to be composed of an outer covering of woody fibre which serves the purpose of protection, and which may be removed without injuring the vitality of the seed. Within this covering we find a mass of starch mingled with a small proportion, say one-eighth of its weight, of a substance called gluten. In the centre of the kernel a magnifying glass shows a small germ. By subjecting the grain to a certain degree of moisture and warmth, this germ gradually enlarges its bulk, being increased at the expense of the substance of the seed, until the latter is entirely consumed. The germ by this time has become a small shoot, having a diminutive leaf at one end, and a multitude of small roots at the other. When the sustenance or food supplied by the seed is exhausted the growth ceases, and the plant now dies of starvation.

If before the original grain is fully exhausted the young plant is surrounded with more food, prepared, say by finely grinding other similar grains, it will continue to grow for a longer time, provided the proper degree of warmth and moisture be kept up, and this enlargement of the new plant will go on within certain limits so long as food is given it, and the other conditions necessary to its growth [illegible].

But if instead of feeding the plant [illegible] grain in a finely [illegible] intermingled with it a small portion of organic matter, that is, matter furnished by the decay of animals or vegetables, the roots, at first developed by the food contained in the substance of the seed itself, will extend into the soil, and from thence gather its own food and moisture, especially the latter. In the meantime, the leaf end of the germ will shoot up into the air, and from thence gather the same kind of elements as it before obtained from the decaying parent seed. The air is an unlimited storehouse of food for all growing plants. This food exists in a finely divided state, the particles being so small as to escape observation. These floating elements are continually being exhausted, but the exhalations from the immense mass of decaying vegetables over the surface of the earth, are as constantly making up the loss.

When the wheat plant, for instance, has once attained a root-hold in the soil, and a leaf-hold upon the air, its future growth goes on in this manner: The leaves, by means of an immense number of little open pores, or mouths, upon their surfaces, absorb or suck in the elements that are furnished by the ever-changing air, new portions of which are continually brought in contact with the plant. These elements are carried from the leaves down to the various parts of the plant, and deposited where they are needed, by means of the sap or fluids that come up from the roots through the perfected central parts of the stalk, and, after circulating through the leaves, descend through the outer portions, where the principal growth or enlargement takes place.

The sap, then, performs an important part. How far it may promote or accelerate the growth, by bringing food from the soil, we will not stop to inquire. Certain it is, that the elements for forming the great bulk of all growing plants are derived from the air through the leaves, and that a free circulation of sap is required as a vehicle for carrying the food to its proper destination. For our present purpose, it is sufficient to state that all the food of the plant, whether primarily from the air alone, or from both the air and the soil, can only be furnished ultimately by the sap. *It is, then, a matter of first importance that a full and continual supply of sap be provided for.*

As before hinted, the sap is obtained from the soil through the roots, and the fullness and constancy of the supply will depend upon the extent of roots, and the invariable presence of moisture around them. The growth of roots depends upon the mechanical as well as chemical condition of the soil, the constant presence of moisture upon its mechanical texture, and its power to supply from below the loss by evaporation from the surface. It is mainly to provide and maintain these conditions that *plowing* and other manipulations are performed upon the soil.

We shall continue this subject next week, and discuss the conditions of the soil necessary to a full development of roots, with the benefit derived from plowing and the manner of performing this operation.

Preserving and Sending Eggs to Market.

The number of eggs daily brought to this market is almost incredible. These are now gathered from all the Western States, where they have generally been preserved in lime-water first, and afterwards packed in barrels with oats and sent forward by canal and railroad. *Three years ago we chanced* in a small town in the interior of Ohio, and noted the current price of *eggs* as 5c.@6c. ℔ dozen, at this season of the year. The local paper published in that town quoted eggs last week at 17c. ℔ dozen, and to-day we saw a barrel of eggs from the same town standing in the store of an "egg merchant" in Washington-street, for which he paid 19½c. ℔ dozen delivered here.

This branch of trade has become greatly enlarged and systematized within a year or two past. The country merchants in western towns, take in eggs and "pay in goods." These they pack and send direct to a commission merchant here, or more frequently sell them out to migratory dealers at the nominal cost price, depending upon the profits on their "goods" for their remuneration. The traveling dealers frequently have on hand half a million or more of eggs, and sales of 50 to 150 barrels (containing 75 to 80 dozen each) to a single egg merchant, are very common transactions.

We began, however, to note the manner of preserving and packing these eggs. *The method now usually* adopted is to take them as fresh as possible and immerse them in lime-water. This is prepared by putting a few quarts of unslacked lime in a tight barrel or cask, and then partly fill the vessel with water. It is allowed to stand a few days until the water has become saturated with lime, and the eggs are then carefully immersed in the liquid. Some stir up the lime from the bottom, so as to form a milky mass. This is not necessary, and does not leave the eggs as clean and neat as is desirable. A small layer of lime in the bottom of the cask is sufficient to keep the water saturated. Some packers add a small quantity of salt to the lime "to keep the pickle sweet." This is, perhaps, generally advisable, as it will do no harm if the quantity be small; and by many, salt is believed to be beneficial. We have known eggs kept for a length of time by simply placing them in a weak brine, but the salt penetrates and somewhat injures the quality; other packers add about an ounce of cream of tartar to the lime water for each twelve dozen eggs. This is said to keep the lime from adhering to the shells, thus preserving them in a neater condition.

Eggs are usually sent forward in barrels, packed in oats. To make them secure, about one quart of oats is required to each dozen, or say two and a half bushels to a barrel containing seventy-five to eighty dozen. We saw some barrels packed in this way opened to-day, which were forwarded from Ohio and Indiana, and, notwithstanding jolting on carts and in loading upon railroad and canal, scarcely one in a hundred was broken or cracked. We saw one barrel opened which was limed last Spring, packed in oats in September, and received here on Saturday. The shells were nearly as clean as before pickling; there were but sixteen which were not translucent when held to a candle, and but one egg, out of 980 in the barrel, was broken.

TESTING EGGS.

The process of testing eggs is very simple, though not generally understood. Take them into a dark room and hold them between the eye and a lighted candle or lamp. The least variation from perfect soundness will be clearly shown by a lack of uniform translucency. With a very little practice, any one can accurately inspect eggs as fast as he can pick them up, three in each hand, and pass them before the candle. If this simple method of testing eggs was adopted by all dealers, we should have a market, and there would not be so great a difference between fresh and Western eggs, as our market quotations now show.

Look into the Apple Barrels.

Apples have advanced a little during the past week, but they are still cheaper than usual at this season. Good Spitzenbergs, Greenings and Russets are retailed now at $2 to $2 25 ℔ bbl. But their great abundance tends to make people careless in their preservation, and thousands of barrels will be spoiled by rotting during the next two or three months. A friend laid in a few barrels three weeks since, and he says one-fourth of them have already commenced to decay. On inquiry we found he had stored them in a room separated from the basement kitchen by a single board partition, where they were kept quite warm during most of the day. This was entirely wrong. They should have been placed in the coolest room in the cellar, if put there at all.

But apples should not be put into the cellar so long as they can be kept elsewhere without freezing. A garret, chamber, or dry out-house should be used for storing them until the severe frosts come on. We have seen them stored in a barn all Winter in large quantities. As cold weather approached, loose dry straw was spread over them, just in sufficient quantities to keep out frost. The colder apples can be kept without actually freezing the better.

The most successful raiser of this fruit whom we have known, has his cellar prepared as follows: A stone wall partition is made near one side. The smaller division of the cellar thus made, is used for storing potatoes and other vegetables requiring a warmer situation. The other part is called the "apple cellar." This is covered on the bottom with a hard, dry cement, and several swinging windows are provided to admit air and give free ventilation. All around the walls shelves or shelving bins are erected, one above another, and several [illegible] stand in the middle of the room [illegible] so that [illegible] to the wall, [illegible] so they can be approached on both sides. Upon these shelves the apples are spread out as thinly as the extent of shelf-room and amount of apples will allow—usually the apples lie only two or three deep. The bottoms of the shelves are made of narrow boards, with half an inch space between them to allow a free circulation of air. Great care is taken to regulate the opening of the windows—which are of double glass—so as to keep the air very nearly down to the freezing point. Usually one or more of the windows are left open, or partly open, night and day. In the coldest weather they are closed at night, and opened every fair day. The apples are generally kept so cold as to require warming before eating. In this way carefully gathered apples are kept all Winter with very little loss. The shelf arrangement renders it an easy matter to look over the fruit, which is done every few weeks, when any fruit commencing to decay is at once removed from the room. Such a cellar costs but little, and, as in the instance alluded to, it pays well.

The most simple method of keeping a barrel or two of apples is to procure a quantity of sand, dry it well by setting it in kettles-full upon a hot stove, till all moisture is driven out, then let it get entirely cold, pack them in it and set them in any convenient cool place. The sand absorbs all excess of moisture, and preserves a uniform temperature; by this process all kinds of apples will keep several months beyond the usual time. Charcoal or other dry substances may be used, but sand is the most convenient and neatest.

Breeding Fish.

On this subject there is a considerable degree of interest awakened both in Europe and in this country. It is but very recently that propagating, improving, and multiplying at convenience the various finny tribes has been looked upon as at all possible. In France extensive experiments have been already made, resulting in the highest success. Similar efforts are being put forth in England, and our own country is not entirely behind. Drs. GARLICK and ACKLEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, have already made some very satisfactory trials. The Natural History Society of New-Jersey have proposed to stock the waters of the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna Rivers and their tributaries with salmon and other valuable fish if the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania will be at the small expense (some $6,000 in all,) of transporting the eggs and parent fish to the proper localities, and enact the necessary laws for their protection and preservation. The project is an excellent one, and we trust the legislatures of these States will not hesitate a moment in giving the small amount of assistance asked for.

We did not commence, however, to describe in this article what has been done and what may be done here, but to refer to some most valuable and instructive experiments with salmon made in Perth, Scotland, the results of which were laid before the late meeting of the British Association. The *Horticulturist* gives the following summary of the information communicated to the Society by their Committee:

Three hundred boxes were laid down in twenty-five parallel rows, each box partly filled with clean gravel and pebbles. On the 23d of December, 1853, 300,000 ova were deposited in the boxes; in June, 1854, they were admitted into the pond, their average size being about an inch and a half in length. From their admission to the pond the fry were fed, daily, with boiled liver, rubbed small by the hand. By Spring of the present year, they had increased in size to the average of three and four inches in length. On the 2d of May, a meeting of the Committee was held at the pond, to consider the expediency of detaining the fry for another year, or allowing them to depart, but it was thought they had not assumed the migratory dress till the 19th, when the sluice communicating with the river Tay was opened, and every facility for egress afforded. Contrary to expectation, none of the fry manifested any inclination to leave the pond until the 24th of May, when the larger and more mature of the smelts, after having held themselves detached from the others for several days, went off in a body. A series of similar emigrations took place until full half the fry had left the pond, and descended the sluice to the Tay. It has long been a subject of controversy whether the fry of the salmon assume the migratory dress in the second or third year of their existence. So favorable an opportunity of deciding the question as that afforded by this experiment, was not to be overlooked.

In order to test the matter in the fairest possible way, *it was resolved to mark a portion of the smelts* in such a manner that they might easily be detected when returning as grilse. A temporary tank, into which the fish must necessarily descend, was constructed at the junction of the sluice with the Tay; and, as the shoals successively left the pond, about one in every hundred was marked by the abscission of the second dorsal fin. A greater number were marked on the 29th of May than on any other day, in all about 1,200 or 1,300. The result has proved highly satisfactory and curious. Within two months of their liberation, twenty-two of the young fish so marked when in the state of smelts on their way to the sea, have been, on their returning migration up the river, recaptured and carefully examined; the conclusions arrived at are most gratifying, and proved what has heretofore appeared almost incredible, the rapid growth of the young fish during their short sojourn in the salt water. Those taken first weighed five to five and a half pounds, then increasing progressively to seven and eight pounds, whilst the one captured on the 31st of July weighed no less than nine and a half pounds. In all these fish the wound caused by marking was covered with the skin, and in some a coating of scales had formed over the part.

The experiment has afforded satisfactory proof that a portion, at least, of the fry of the salmon assume the migratory dress and descend to the sea shortly after the close of the first year of their existence; and what is far more important, in a practical point of view, it has also demonstrated the practicability of rearing salmon of marketable value within twenty months of the deposition of the ova.

The Supply of Cotton.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I notice, among the numerous evils as being likely to result from war between this country and America enumerated by the "States'-Man," in the letter which appeared in your columns yesterday, the want of an adequate supply of cotton for our manufactories is one of the most prominent. The "States'-Man," like many of his countrymen, is in error with regard to this. Our own West India colonies are quite competent to supply all that would be required. Jamaica alone is capable of producing sufficient for the consumption of the kingdom; indeed, no country in the world offers a finer field for growing it. Wherever it has been planted, in the lowlands and mountains, the result has been uniformly successful and the produce of a superior quality. This was fairly proved five years ago when a movement was made in the island with a view to the resumption of the culture of cotton as an article of export, and patches of it were planted in the different districts; but it failed as a speculation solely from the generally poverty-stricken state of the planters, who lacked capital to carry out the scheme extensively.

Samples of the cotton grown upon this occasion were exhibited to the cotton brokers in New-York. The Sea Island description was valued by them at [illegible] pounds per pound, and the [illegible] at the highest price of that class. They declared that they had never seen finer cotton.

[illegible] well aware that cotton was for a long time [illegible] but in consequence of [illegible] sugar and coffee at the close of [illegible] and for years subsequently, planters [illegible] to the production of [illegible] and cotton planting ceased. Were [illegible] with America, no doubt cotton [illegible] would supersede sugar and coffee, and [illegible] would be found in abundance to supply [illegible] necessary.

[illegible] advantage the United States possess [illegible] production of cotton is in the command of slave labor and [illegible] knowledge of the culture and mode of preparation for market. [illegible] by the introduction of laborers of the African race, selected [illegible] who [illegible] state of slavery upon the American cotton plantations, whose services might easily be obtained, and their importation into Jamaica accomplished at a very small amount per head.

Such an enterprise as cotton cultivation on a large scale in our own colonies could not but be viewed with great favor by every philanthropist. It would tend more to the abolition of slavery in America than [illegible] of anti-slavery societies, and all other efforts now making with that view, combined, besides giving us an abundant supply of cotton from a source that could not be cut off, the importance of which must be admitted by every one.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO OUR OWN COLONIES.

[illegible], Nov. 22.

The Sugar Crop in Louisiana.

From the [illegible] Price Current, Nov. 21.

The [illegible] Sugar Crop in Louisiana is just now attracting more than ordinary attention. Early last [illegible] and on what must be conceded as the very best authority, that a large portion of the [illegible] had perished, owing to the extraordinary and protracted drought of the Fall and Winter [illegible]; and that, for the same reason, the planted [illegible] not grow well. It was then confidently asserted that the crop this year, under no circumstances, could be equal to that of last. As the season progressed, the weather became very favorable [illegible] cane which survived the drought, [illegible] during the month of June and July [illegible] prevailed that the crop would be better than was anticipated, should this Fall [illegible].

During the last week or two, the advices have been unfavorable; planters [illegible] rolling the cane, about the middle of October, [illegible] discovered that it did not yield over one-third or one-half the usual quantity of juice, in consequence of the fact that it had not matured, and then it became quite evident that the maturing was three weeks to a month later than usual. This has placed the entire crop in a most hazardous position; because, in case a frost should come before the 10th of this month, and which generally does, then the growth would be stopped effectually, or in other words, the cane would be killed, rendering the yield of sugar not only small but very inferior. Letters have been received here during the week, stating that a killing frost visited the sugar plantations, on the night of the 26th ult.

We have seen a large number of letters from well informed parties in New-Orleans, which have been received here during the last few days, and they all agree that the crop will be materially less than that of last year; some put down the deficiency at 90,000 hhds.; others, at 40,000 and 65,000; but, by comparing both of them, the obvious conclusion to be deduced from them is, that the crop of sugar in Louisiana, the present year, will be about 200,000 hhds. This would be considerably less than the crop has been since 1851. Below, we give the crop for a series of years, so that our readers may be enabled to make the comparison:

Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.
1854	346,635	1848	247,923	1844	200,000	1838	115,000	1834	100,000
1853	449,324	1846	220,000	1843	100,000	1837	65,000	1833	75,000
1852	321,934	1847	240,000	1842	140,000	1836	70,000	1832	70,000
1851	236,547	1846	140,000	1841	90,000	1835	30,000	1831	65,000
1850	211,203	1845	186,650	1840	87,000	1834	100,000	1830	45,000

On the plantations, Molasses is held at 25c. in cisterns, which would be equal to 30c. in bbls. and no contracts could be made below this figure at the latest advices.

The Wyandot Corn—Great Yield.

From the Washington Union.

This truly singular production was first introduced to the notice of the public in 1853, by Mr. J. E. THOMAS, of Waverly, Illinois, who received nine grains from the Wyandot Indians through a California emigrant, which he planted in a sandy soil, and the product was fifty-eight full-grown ears. In 1854 there were raised from twenty-five grains, planted on the 20th of May, one hundred and thirty-two ears, and from one-fourth of an acre thirty-two bushels and three pecks of shelled corn. It only received the common cultivation given to other kinds of corn.

This corn is represented to possess the following peculiarities. We copy as follows from the circular of Mr. THOMAS:

"First, it requires but one grain to be planted in each hill; more than one is useless. Second, each grain yields from three to eight full-grown stocks, equal in length and strength, being from nine to twelve feet high, and proceed directly from the grain. Third, each stalk bears from two to four ears of a large and beautiful pearl-white corn, the meal of which is equal in appearance to flour manufactured from wheat. Each hill will yield from eight to twenty ears. From an equal quantity of seed planted, it will produce double the quantity of ears that can be raised from any other kind of corn grown. The quantity of fodder which it bears is immense, and for stock-feeding it is superior to all other varieties. The kernel is shaped similar to the 'yellow flint,' the grain soft, twelve-rowed, and small cob. Ear from twelve to fifteen inches long.

"*If* planted five feet apart each way, (and which is near enough,) it will require about 2,000 grains, or one quart of the seed, per acre. Allowing each grain to produce but six ears, (and my yield for the present year, 1855, will average ten ears to the hill,) and the produce of 2,500 hills is 15,000 ears; and allowing 120 ears to the bushel of corn, and the result will be 125 bushels per acre. By actual measurement, it has been conclusively proven that three of the average-sized ears of the Wyandot corn will make one quart, or ninety-six ears to the bushel—say one hundred ears—and the result is changed from 125 to 150 bushels per acre, the latter being nearest correct."

Trade of Shanghae.

A correspondent of the State Department at Washington, writing from the port of Shanghae, under date of Aug. 7, 1855, gives the following interesting facts in relation to the trade of that port:

"The export trade for the past year has been very large, and, inasmuch as the business season is just opening, it may be safely inferred that the value of exports for this year will be about double that of any previous one. The disorganized state of the empire, the equal and regular levy duties at this port, and its superior geographical position, are the main causes of the concentration of trade at this point. The imports have been small, because it has required some time to dispose of the enormous quantities of merchandise which had collected at this port during the period the city was in possession of the rebels.

The great valley of the Yank-tsi-Kiang is the commercial field, and this port is the *entrepôt*. The greatest privileges conceivable might be obtained *at all the other ports, and*) *at one-half of such facilities* at this port would be productive of more advantage than could by any possibility be derived from all the other ports combined. Foochow will, in time, be a port of some importance for the purchase *of a few black teas*, but no more. Amoy and Ningpo never have furnished anything worthy of notice, and Canton *was only a port of trade because* the Chinese had been in the habit of going there to trade with foreigners when there were no other ports open. But the difficulty created by the rebellion has diverted the great mass of the trade from its ancient and out-of-the-way channel, and concentrated it here. And, now that the Chinese find Shanghae to be nearer to their tea and silk districts than Canton, and that they can get better prices often, and always as good as at Canton, they will abandon their old and long route to a port of sale, and will continue to concentrate at Shanghae. They did this during the past as well as the present year, and have already made contracts for the sale of this year's produce, deliverable at this port."

Hogs at Louisville—Dec. 18.

The receipts of Hogs since our last have been large, but unfavorable weather has seriously curtailed the slaughtering, and the consequence is a large accumulation in pens. No important transactions have transpired, and we cannot give positive quotations.

The week opened with a good demand from packers, and sales were effected to some extent at $6 50 @$6 55 cash and time, with an occasional sale on long time at even higher rates, but the increasing stringency of the money market admonished buyers to be cautious, and prices generally fell off, and closed on Friday very flat, at $6 40@$6 50. Monday the market was a little more firm, but the Cincinnati market giving way reacted on this, and operations came to a stand still on Wednesday, with a good many hogs offering at $6 30@$6 40, buyers holding off. We have been advised of no sales under $6 25 on this side the river, but hear of sales in Jeffersonville at $6 cash, and $6 25 at four months. We presume these rates would now be a full quotation.

We subjoin our usual weekly reports of the slaughtering, as returned up to Sunday evening, for the season:

Packers.	Killed.	In Pens.
Hull, Hunt & Co.	28,600	9,750
Atkinson, Thomas & Co.	24,848	11,000
A. S. White & Co.	20,000	6,000
Owsley & Co.	18,159	4,512
Hamilton, Rickets & Co.	10,000	10,000
Huffman, Hamilton & Co.	22,856	3,200
Jarvis & Co.	7,567	4,747
New-Albany (estimated)	3,000	1,000
Total	138,630	50,715

Total receipts, including Sunday, 181,535. The number slaughtered for the season, including to-day's (Monday's) operations, amounts to about 140,000.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 22.

The anthracite coal trade is now reduced to the business done by way of the Reading Railway. The Schuylkill Navigation is now closed. The tonnage of the last week, ending on the 20th, was 1,007, making the tonnage for the year 1,165,369 tons, against [illegible] for the same time last year. The excess is 107,000 tons, or nearly twenty per cent. increase on the business of last year. Independent of the increase in the amount of tonnage, the prices realized per ton have also been materially better. The Navigation Company is in a better condition than at any time before in many years. It is a noble enterprise, and we rejoice at the prosperity effected through its present prudent management. The Reading Railroad Company show a tonnage for the week ending on Thursday last, of 37,977 tons, making the tonnage from the 1st inst. 97,271 tons, against 71,349 tons to the same time last year. The total for the railroad year was 2,213,726 tons. The shipments are pretty much over for the season, and the retail trade quite inactive at quotations.

The Honesdale *Democrat* states that the aggregate amount of Coal shipped from Honesdale by the Delaware and Hudson Co. the present season amounts to 565,000 tons, being an increase over the shipment of the previous year of 71,026 tons.

The aggregate amount shipped from Hawley by the Pennsylvania Coal Company was 464,000 tons, being 67,516 tons more than last year.

Aggregate amount of Coal shipped by both companies through the Canal this year, 1,029,000 tons. Aggregate increase, 138,558 tons.

Canal Commerce of Oswego for 1855.

The following table will show the total shipments of several articles by canal, at Oswego, for the season just closed:

Article	Quantity	Article	Quantity
Flour, bbls.	150,087	Corn, bush.	1,655,807
Ashes	5,119	Rye	283,099
Lumber, feet	117,004,664	Barley	159,208
Shingles, No.	1,462,010	Peas and Beans	23,629
Timber, cubic ft.	4,512,000	Potatoes	1,221
Staves, lbs.	12,180,076	Beef, bbls.	1,056
Bacon	1,667,484	Corn Meal, lbs.	50,549
Butter	109,764	Oats, bush.	100,787
Lard	308,967	Wool, lbs.	296,389
Hops	47,806	Bran & Ship Stuffs	17,523,228
Oil Cake	4,461,986	Grass Seed	18,373
Pork, bbls.	5,886	Domestic Spirits, gall.	11,666
Wheat, bush.	3,606,577		

The shipments by canal of the following leading articles, for three seasons, compare as follows:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Flour, bbls.	153,000	206,976	150,087
Wheat, bush.	4,512,518	1,390,885	3,606,577
Corn, bush.	597,779	2,916,128	1,655,807
[illegible] bush.	53,068	41,692	283,099
[illegible] bush.	60,971	30,760	159,208
[illegible]	18,588	264,100	100,787
[illegible]	2,042	64,216	50,549
[illegible]	4,700	1,988	5,119
[illegible]	[illegible]	47,972	5,886
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,979	1,056
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,589,546	1,667,484
Butter	29,969	11,046	109,764
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	95,634,073	76,004,000

Cotton Factory in India.

A cotton-spinning factory, on the regular Manchester model, has been opened in Western India. It is near Broach; is worked by steam; has 1,500 spindles; and will give permanent employment for 500 hands. *The whole has been built, and the machinery all put up, in ten months.* The Bombay *Gazette* says:

"We are to have mills of a similar character in Bombay shortly; they are now in course of erection for a joint stock company of local origin. If efficiently and economically managed they can hardly fail of success. Under these conditions, a mill of the same kind near Calcutta, at Fort Gloucester, yields large profits, and its yarns sell in the Calcutta markets at least as high as those of Lancashire."

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, Dec. 22.

The City Council of Louisville have authorized an additional subscription of $[illegible] to the stock of this road, subject to the decision of the legal voters of the place. To pay the above, three issues of City Bonds are to be made, dated as follows: $[illegible] at 1st of April, 1856; $250,000 at 1st October, 1856, and $250,000 at 1st April, 1857—all bearing six ℔ cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal being made redeemable in the City of New-York, at the expiration of 30 years from date. Provisions are made for meeting the interest as it falls due, and the application of the money to the completion of certain specified parts of the work—the principal to be met by a sinking fund.

The British Arctic Discovery Ship "Resolute" brought to the Port of New-London.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 24.

The discovery ship, sent out by the English Government, in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, and which was abandoned in the Arctic Regions by her officers and crew, a year or two since, has fallen into the hands of a Yankee, (Captain BUDINGTON, of New-London,) and is expected at that port daily. Captain BUDINGTON was cruising for whales in the Northern seas, when he fell in with the *Resolute*, drifting. Giving his own vessel in charge of the first mate, he went on board with fifteen of his crew, to navigate her home. His own vessel has reached New-London, and the *Resolute* will soon follow, unless Captain B. has concluded to winter on the coast of Greenland. The *Chronicle* says:

"When the two vessels parted company, they were in about latitude 69° N.—some two degrees south of the spot where the *Resolute* was first found. The *Resolute* was a new vessel when she left England, was built in the most substantial manner and was excellently well found. Though she had been abandoned about a year when Capt. BUDINGTON took possession of her, her sails, rigging, and all of her appointments were in good order, and she would without doubt make the passage here without delay. When found by Capt. BUDINGTON, she was at least one thousand miles from the spot where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The *George Henry* had a hard time of it after leaving her consort, but has arrived safe, though leaking badly. She lost her rudder in the ice soon after parting with the *Resolute*, and there being no carpenter on board, the Captain and mate managed in about half a day to make a rough substitute for one, and have brought the bark home with it, though it has been unshipped three or four times and left the bark at the mercy of the waves for long intervals, which greatly retarded the passage home. The officers and crew certainly deserve great praise for their spirit and perseverance."

Since writing the above, we learn from the *Chronicle that the Resolute* arrived at New-London this morning, where she is attracting much attention, and is said to be a great curiosity—being just as she was fitted out. The *Resolute* is about 600 tons burden—and with a cargo, will prove a fortune to Capt. BUDINGTON and his brave sailors. We shouldn't wonder if an examination of this strange visitor should induce quite a rush to New-London to-morrow.

Frightful Effects of Millerism—Another Murder in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 24.

Our city has become the scene of another atrocious crime, the effect, it would seem, of pretended religious belief. A Mrs. RHODA WAKEMAN, a woman some 70 years of age, residing in Beaver-street, near Dixwell, is the seer, prophetess, or leader of a small band of believers in Millerism, or something similar, and the meetings of the members of the faith were held at her dwelling. Yesterday, as usual, the faithful met, and among the number was Mr. JUSTUS MATTHEWS, *a workman in the pistol factory* at Whitneyville. The meeting was kept up nearly all night, and, about 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. MATTHEWS was found by his son, in the front room of the house, dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. *Near the body was a small rope*, with which the hands had evidently been bound, as the wrists bore the marks of the cord.

The story told is that the deceased, although a partial believer in the doctrines held by Mrs. WAKEMAN, did not come up exactly to the standard inculcated by her and the others, and therefore he was a stumbling block which they were justified in putting out of the way. How this may be, we do not know; but it is evident that his death was not caused by his own hand. Deceased was between 30 and 40 years of age. A Jury of inquest was summoned, but they have delayed their verdict until after the post mortem examination, which will be had this afternoon. The following persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, either as principals or accessories: ISRAEL WOODEN, ALMERON SANFORD and wife, SAMUEL SLY, JOSIAH JACKSON, ABIGAIL SABLES, THANKFUL S. HEMSEY.

The Coast Survey—Shoal in Nantucket Sound.

Subjoined is a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the discovery of a shoal south of the Cross Rips, in Nantucket Sound, by Lieut. Commanding C. R. P. RODGERS, United States Navy, assistant in the Coast Survey:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the discovery by Lieut. Commanding C. R. P. RODGERS, United States Navy, assistant in the Coast Survey, of a shoal south of the Cross Rips, in Nantucket Sound, and to append the following extract from his report relative to its position and dimensions:

"The true bearing of the shoal from Nantucket light-boat is very nearly south, and its distance a mile and two-fifths. The least depth of water upon it is eleven feet; its length in a general north and south direction is nearly three-quarters of a mile, and its breadth varies from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, the greatest breadth being at the southern extremity."

I would respectfully request authority to publish the foregoing. Very respectfully, yours,

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

DESPERADO SHOT BY A WATCHMAN.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, Officer EDWARD WILLIAMS had a rencontre with MARK BECKWITH, a notorious character, whom he was endeavoring to arrest. BECKWITH resisted, and knocked WILLIAMS down twice, and kicked him in the face. WILLIAMS finally succeeded in drawing a pistol, and placing the muzzle close to the head of his antagonist, fired, the ball taking effect in his forehead, from the effects of which he died. Officer WILLIAMS delivered himself up, and was lodged in jail. The cause of the difficulty was BECKWITH's taking some oranges from a confectionary.—*Louisville Courier, 18th.*

The Doctors of Louisville.

[illegible] of Lexington, Ky., came to his death a few days since [illegible]

"[illegible] business hours and spent the evening [illegible] but feeling quite unwell [illegible] He [illegible] to arouse a second time, and [illegible] fell asleep to wake no more. [illegible] by his unnatural and heavy breathing, and awoke, but to find him insensible [illegible] medicine [illegible] but he arrived too late."

Another Female Sailor.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* tells the following: "Among the sailors of the ship James [illegible] was a young and active [illegible] who seemed to be [illegible] mischief. On Saturday it was discovered that this sailor-lad was a lass [illegible] snuffed salt air, and who had shipped on the [illegible] in search of an adventure. She still remains on board, but she has been taken to the cabin to prevent her adding to the spirit of mischief that is abroad among the crew."

DEATH OF A MISER.—AT HIS WORST.—The well-known miser, JOHN HERSHMAN, a citizen of this place, died very suddenly on Friday night of last week. The deceased was a German, who, by economy, had amassed a handsome fortune, which we have heard variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars, but unfortunately for the public as well as himself, he belonged to the lowest grade of misers. Of his history, place of nativity, or friends, nothing is known, and any allusion to these matters, even by his most intimate friends, always exasperated him. He leaves, so far as at present is known, no one to inherit his estate, which will, in all probability, escheat to the State. No will has yet been discovered, and it is not likely he left any. The manner of life and parsimonious habits of the deceased are almost incredible. For the last sixteen years he has constantly worn the same blue, linsey-woolsey wamus and pantaloons, carefully run or darned all over with strong thread, so as to prevent the possibility of wearing out, except on some important occasion, such as land sale or something of that nature, when they gave place to a suit of black velvet, that he often boasted had served him faithfully for forty years. He contracted the disease of which he died by walking over the bad roads during the most inclement weather of the season, all the way to Putnam and Henry Counties, to pay his taxes on the land he owned there, without sufficient clothing to protect him from the cold. In fact, we are informed that he scarcely ever wore a shirt or underclothing, and that the one he had on when he died had not been changed for over three months. It is related of him that, but a short time since, notwithstanding the piles of gold and silver he had hoarded away, he actually carried an old horse-shoe he had picked up about in the streets, till he succeeded in selling it for half a dime.—*[illegible] Vindicator.*

A COLD-BLOODED VILLAIN.—We copy the following from the Indianapolis [illegible]: [illegible] HAY arrested a man named WILLIAM [illegible] this morning, at the Union depot, under the following circumstances: Several months since [illegible] left his home in New-York and settled in Chillicothe, where he [illegible] respectable [illegible] His arrival he became acquainted with a highly respectable and [illegible] young lady, whom he courted and, a short time since, married. At first the friends of the young lady objected to the match, but afterward, becoming [illegible] consented to his marriage, and when that event had transpired they placed in the hands of her husband her entire fortune, consisting of $3,000 in gold and three houses and lots. BUTLER soon sold the real estate of his wife, and, after getting possession of the proceeds of the sale, he broke open her trunk and took therefrom the $3,000 [illegible] that he had only married her for the purpose of getting her money, and that she might now go to h—l, that he was going to start for [illegible]. He immediately left Chillicothe, and had got as far as this city, on his way westward, when he was arrested by the officer as above stated. If he does not get twenty-one years in the Columbus penitentiary, justice will be grossly cheated of her due."

HORRID MURDER.—We learn from the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Herald* of the 15th inst., that a man named WILLIAM MILLIGAN had been arrested near West Union, in Adams County, for the murder of an old man, named SMITH, and his wife. It appears that the deceased were the owners of a small farm of which MILLIGAN wished to get possession. In order to accomplish his purpose, he forged a deed of the premises, and then brutally murdered the old couple. The atrocious act was committed about three weeks since, and yet no suspicion of the foul deed had been attached to MILLIGAN, he insisted that he had bought and paid for it, and had a deed for the land, but that he did not know what had become of SMITH and his wife. Some one, in looking at the deed, observed that it was not acknowledged on the part of his wife, and that SMITH's name was spelled wrong. The murdered bodies were found about one hundred yards from the house, buried together, some two feet under the ground, with a large log over them. They had only their night clothes on. SMITH had twelve wounds on his head and face, and the woman had seven, their skulls being fractured, and their brains protruding.

TRIAL FOR A MURDER COMMITTED FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.—At the last Assizes in Whitby, C. W., a man named ROBERT GRAHAM, of [illegible], and his two sons, were tried for the murder of STEPHEN SMITH—a crime committed fourteen years since. The principal accused is a wealthy farmer, and had been suspected at the time of the murder, but no evidence was obtained against him. A man named JOHN ELLIOTT BUCK, who had worked for GRAHAM, and between whom some enmity lately arose, now came forward and swore that he saw the murder committed, and represented it to have been attended with a great degree of atrocity. *The witness, it* is said, is not a very reliable person, and his testimony was disproved by several other persons, who declared that the man who was said to have been killed, was seen alive after the time stated, and the period fixed was that of his disappearance by the witness BUCK. On this evidence the Jury had little difficulty in rendering a verdict of acquittal, which they rendered in about nine minutes after leaving their seats. From the previous respectable character of the accused, who are wealthy farmers, and the mysterious circumstances connected with the charge, the trial created the most intense interest, the Court-House being crowded throughout to its utmost capacity, by persons who flocked to hear the proceedings.

NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—The final sale of the personal property of this Association, in Monmouth County, commenced on Wednesday, 5th inst., before a large assemblage of farmers, stock-buyers and others. The bidding was spirited, and the prices realized were good. The sales commenced with the seeds, small tools, and general gardening appurtenances; after which followed the plows, harrows, rollers, cultivators, horse-powers, threshing machines, &c. The sales of horses, mules, and milk cows concluded the first day's operations. Eight horses and mules, single and in spans, brought an average of $[illegible] each; [illegible] $[illegible]; one Empire colt, 1 year old, $74, and twenty-five milk cows an average of $35. One of the old-fashioned side-wing plows brought $1 75, and a Mapes lifting plow, $6 87. The wagons, carts and other vehicles, several pairs of oxen, [illegible] and the like, were sold the second day, and the various household goods were offered each day until the whole of the personal estate of this large Association was disposed of.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—This new steamer is about to sail on a trial trip from the Boston navy-yard, and the following officers have been ordered to take her in charge: Commodore F. H. GREGORY, commanding; Lieutenants—Geo. W. Harrison, Edward Donaldson, R. Kay Murray, J. H. Wainwright, Jos. B. Smith, and H. P. Jones; Master—Jno. W. Dunnington; Surgeon—D. Harlan; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Jas. F. Harrison; Assistant Surgeon—[illegible]; Purser—A. Welch; Chief Engineer—Wm. [illegible]; First Assistant Engineer—A. C. Stimers and J. E. Adams; Second Assistant Engineers—[illegible] and C. H. Loring; Third Assistant Engineers—F. A. Gaufield, [illegible]; Boatswain—James Walker; Gunner—[illegible]; Carpenter—Jonas Dibble; Sailmaker—Lewis Rogers.—*Union.*

CHILD ATTACKED AND BITTEN BY A RAT.—A most singular circumstance occurred in the house of Mr. WM. CRAWFORD, formerly keeper of the old St. Charles, on Pennsylvania-avenue, last Monday night. A young daughter of his, a mere infant, was lying in the bed asleep, when she was attacked by a huge Norway rat, which began to inflict bites on her arm and hand. A little boy in the same bed awoke and endeavored to drive the animal away, but he too was bitten in three or four places on the hand. The girl's hand from the wrist to the end of the thumb was bitten in a dozen different places, and she is quite seriously injured. The screams of the children attracted the mother to the bed, and not until then did the vile beast leave them. He was afterwards caught, and summary vengeance executed on him.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

A GIANT.—On Saturday forenoon the attendants at one of our Banks were surprised by an entry into their banking-room of a man entitled in every sense of the word to be called a giant. As he came in, although he wore a cap, he was obliged to stoop to enter the door. A subsequent measurement showed that the doorway measured exactly seven feet in height. The money changers were completely nonplussed at the sight of this visitor, and could hardly keep their countenances to pay a check which he offered. The high railing in front, which usually sets upon the counter, and conceals bank operations, proved useless in this case, as the man easily looked over it, his head and shoulders being high above the railing. The giant, we believe, is a farmer, and hails from [illegible].—*[illegible] Post.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity [illegible]. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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Congress was not in session yesterday, both branches having adjourned over—the Senate to Thursday and the House to Wednesday.

The Nicaragua Recruits and the Administration.

The steamer for Europe, to-day, as well as the *Northern Light*, for Nicaragua, will carry out very full reports of the proceedings by the General Government, taken through the District-Attorney in this City, in regard to the preservation of the faith of treaties and the strict observance of our neutrality laws. The sequel, it will be seen from the occurrences which followed the arrest of the Transit steamer by the Revenue Cutter on Monday afternoon, is the complete triumph of Law and Order. The commands of the Executive have been carried out. The inherent power of the Federal Government to enforce its treaty obligations has been peaceably asserted—not, to be sure, without the show of force, but without bloodshed or popular demonstration toward rescue. Whatever may be thought of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, in the abstract—however arbitrary it may be deemed to interfere with the colonization of the State of Nicaragua, as established for the time being, by General WALKER—the existence of the Treaty is a fact sufficient in itself to demand the exercise of Federal authority to preserve it in letter and in spirit. It is a more solemnly binding influence, if possible, than the ordinary laws of the land—involving, as it does, a solemn compact with a Foreign friendly Power. Whether the Treaty itself ought now to be abrogated, or brought to an end by due notice and mutual consent, or not, has nothing to do with the present question. While it exists, its provisions must be, as they have been on the present occasion, faithfully observed.

We do not rejoice over the result as a triumph over the purposes or designs of a weak Government, like that of Nicaragua. The credit might have been greater if the Government had asserted its authority where the chances of retaliation would have been more equal. But the assertion of Treaty Law is not the less to be commended. It will equally fortify the Executive in properly vindicating any past or future outrage upon our rights as neutrals. It is, besides, another evidence of the disposition of the Government to act in good faith towards all nations, weak or strong. It but follows up the measures taken to arrest the interference of our people with the rights of Spain in Cuba—for which, by the way, the English press has not thought proper to render proper credit.

The truth is, though often questioned by political writers abroad on the affairs of the United States, our Government is eminently conservative, as well in its Foreign as in its Domestic policy. The people at home know and feel this. The occasion has never arisen in its seventy years' history, from the excise rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1797, down to this good hour, when its inherent power and moral force were not equal to the peaceable assertion of the supremacy of the laws. It was so in South Carolina in 1832, when the Legislature and whole people of that State seemed to be in open rebellion. It was so in the Canadian outbreak of 1838. It was so in the Cuban expeditions of 1850-51, when popular sympathy through the Southwest was very strongly enlisted against Spanish oppression on that island. It will ever be so, when the emergency calls for it—whether of Foreign or Domestic origin.

This much we dare say for the Government, without respect to the man or men who administer it. For the information of the London press, which recently went out of its way to attack the present Administration, as an electioneering popularity-seeking party, we go further, and assert that the present Executive and his Secretary of State are as conscientiously devoted to the preservation of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, as the British Cabinet itself is to its international obligations. They could not be otherwise if they would, understanding the temper of our people and the genius of our Government, and would not, we dare say, if they could, being duly sensible of the dignity of their high position, and equally so of the future fame of their Administration. The London *Times* was never more mistaken than in supposing that any administration or party in this country could be so weak as to rest its chances of reelection or perpetuation on the violation of international obligations or the wicked and lawless encouragement of filibustering. Our rulers are not quite so weak in sagacity, nor our people so loose in political morals. In truth the People are the Government, and with such a People, practical in all their purposes, no Chief Magistrate, by whatever combination, or accident, if you please, he happens to be elevated, can venture the responsibility of leaving either Laws or Treaties uncared for. From the moment he takes the oath of office, he becomes, in the largest as well as the strictest sense, the sworn conservator of both. The weakest of our Presidents has proved himself equal to their just and firm administration. The strongest dare not do less.

Female Designers.

There has been a School of Design for Women in operation here for three or four years, under the charge of benevolent ladies, who have most laudably attempted to enlarge the sphere of woman's usefulness, and afford a new field for her genius; but the results have not been very promising, though a few pupils have evinced considerable talent in drawing on the block, and in wood engraving.

In London there is a Government School of Design for Women under the charge of Mrs. MCIAN, a lady of some reputation as an artist, and some of the published designs of the pupils have been very creditable. In Paris there are several very excellent female wood engravers, and, as illustrated works are now common among us, we see no reason why women should not become artists in this line; it is an employment perfectly adapted to their patient habits and delicate manipulations. The only difficulty lies in the fact, which is the great stumbling block to the employment of women in any other sphere than that of the household, that just as she becomes perfect in her art she fulfills her destiny by becoming a wife and a mother; and, instead of being an artist, must sink, or rise, into the condition of help-mate for her husband. All the time she gave to preparing herself for an artist is then wasted, and, as every woman must feel that this will be her fate, what encouragement can she have to spend her hey-day of existence in learning an art which she can never make available? The Superintendent of the Government School of Design for women in London lately published a report in which he stated that the great difficulty he had to contend with was that his pupils got married as soon as they began to be useful, and were lost to art. In order to obviate this difficulty he had given the preference to ugly women; but, as homely women are generally more amiable than beautiful ones, he found that it made no odds, and that his homely pupils were sacrificed at the hymenial altar just as fast as his beautiful ones.

But there are some women who have decided artistic sympathies, who, from choice or necessity, may not become wives, and may prefer to exercise their talents in the arts of design, to the ordinary employments of women; such may find opportunities of improvement and obtain employment by application at the School of Design for women, on the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, where, we believe, pupils receive gratuitous instruction from a competent teacher.

We remember seeing a large number of young women at work painting and gilding porcelain vases and table furniture, in one of the lofts of a crockery store in Broadway, a year or two since; but we understand that they were only allowed half the pay that was given to men for the same work. If women cannot paint large pictures, they should, at least, be able to design the ornaments for their own dresses and cap ribbons, instead of allowing men to monopolize that kind of work.

The Indians—A War of Extermination.

A brilliant historical writer has compared the Indian character to rock, whose form cannot be changed without the destruction of its substance. The whole annals of the ill-fated Red Men corroborate the simile. The aboriginal races within the limits of the United States have, with few exceptions, resisted all civilizing influences, utterly refused either subjection, amalgamation, or improvement, at Anglo-Saxon hands, and have fallen, rank after rank, fighting to the last, within the shadows of their ancestral forests, for the hunting-grounds of their fathers. Their van has been driven back, and further back, until they are all forced beyond the Mississippi. And now, suddenly, they are pressed by great detachments from civilization, who flank them from Utah and New-Mexico, and encroach upon their narrowing territory from the rear, in California, Oregon, and Washington. Upon the barren plains, and among the dreary mountain-ranges of the great desert-heart of North America, they have for some time maintained a precarious existence from the yearly decreasing bands of the buffaloes, the trifling avails of other hunts, and the insignificant fruits of some little unskillful agriculture, eked out with wild roots. But the ring of advancing settlers now hems them in on all sides. From Minnesota, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, and the Mormon and half-Mexican settlements at the South, they are steadily compressed within their narrowing deserts; and steadily is starvation staring them more and more nearly in the face.

With the stubborn hardihood of their race, however, the few survivors seem to be resolved to die in the vain effort to maintain what ground is left to them, unsoiled by the step of the white man. By the advices which the last few arrivals bring from our Pacific and Trans-Mississippian possessions, there seems to be now waging a concerted and general, yet loose and disorganized attack upon the whites, similar in character to the enterprises of KING PHILIP, of PONTIAC, of TECUMSEH and BLACK HAWK. In the Columbia, Rogue River and Willamette Valleys, beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the mountainous region east of the California settlements, in the vast plains haunted by the Sioux and Pawnees, which stretch from the foot of the Black Hills eastward to the settlements upon the borders of our States, the Indians seem to be everywhere rising after their old manner, ambuscading individuals and parties, firing houses, murdering and scalping man, woman and child; in short, devastating and destroying every person and thing which has the mark of civilization upon it, with all the old Indian blood-thirstiness and blind, unthinking barbarian recklessness of consequences. And, as always heretofore, the more slowly moving Anglo-Saxon power is rising around them with its old, steady, exterminating purpose, to erase forever these last remnants of the red tribes. HARNEY moves westward from the frontier forts upon the Sioux and Pawnees, with a strong body of regulars. Governor CURRY, of Oregon, is preparing to sweep the Rogue River, Walla Walla and other Pacific tribes, out of Oregon—and existence—with a thousand frontiersmen and three hundred United States troops. Governor MASON, of Washington Territory, has summoned volunteers from that section for a like purpose. The whole white population is beyond endurance exasperated at stealthy daily murders committed by the Indians, in their national warfare. Thirty men and women are heard of, assassinated singly or by families, within ten days. Sixty more similar cases are registered at another time. Daily reports of such atrocities have awakened all the settlers; and they will probably not rest until there are no more Indians left within their borders. This done, there will be none of the race in the United States, except those settled in agricultural communities in the different "Nations" and "Reservations" west and northwest of Arkansas, and the few scattered relics farther east.

A great outcry has more than once been raised about the diabolical injustice, so called, of the exterminating and revengeful character of the measures now being pursued against the Indians. This, however, is far from being a reasonable objection; although, we must confess that the case is *prima facie* strong against the present Administration, since it is one where we, the stronger nation, are arming against the weaker—a well-known trick of the heroes now managing the Executive and Departments. And this final extinction of whole nations, who are, moreover, after their savage fashion, only striking for their Fatherland, their homes, and their rights, is inexpressibly sad to the philanthropist and the Christian. Yet it is, apparently, a necessity. The Anglo-Saxon race will spread—and the forests must fall, and the desert *must* grow green and flowery, before and around its advancing footsteps. Its pioneers will be rude and uncultivated men, of fierce hearts and strong and ready hands—who will reck little of the wild savage, his frights or his wrongs, his comfort or his anger. The proud and passionate savages will waylay and murder, as they always have; and the revengeful frontiersmen *will*, as heretofore, kill the "Indian devils" like so many dogs. Unless the forest pioneers are exemplarily forbearing and forgiving Christians, or unless the savages shall become such in advance of them, neither of which conditions seems likely to be fulfilled, the collision is absolutely necessary; and as surely as it comes, the aborigines will perish. Their few remaining roving bands, scattered and weak as they are, can offer no substantial resistance to the attack of the whites. Their numbers are set, by guess of the Oregon papers, at ten thousand; it is, however, very unlikely that there are more than fifteen hundred or two thousand fighting men of them, all told. Few or many, they will all have perished ere long; and the roving Indians of Central North America will be known only in tradition.

Women and Horses.

A French lady, called Mme. ISABELLE, some years ago, commenced studying the character of that noble animal, the horse, and soon became satisfied that all the various systems of training and breaking were radically wrong. She, accordingly, began to experiment on a more reasonable system of her own, in which she has been as successful as our countryman, VAN AMBURGH, in taming lions and tigers.

Her plan was to make the horse more tractable by developing his intelligence, and gaining his respect and affection.

Most people underrate, not only the intellectual capabilities of the inferior classes of their own race, but those of the brute creation. Unruly and ill-natured people generally have unruly and ill-natured servants and animals, if they have any at all.

In Arabia, where the horse has attained to the highest physical development, docility and beauty, he is treated with the greatest gentleness and care. If we may be allowed the expression—his moral sentiments—such as affection for his master and all the members of his household, even to his children, being the playmate of their pastimes, and sharing his wild oats with theirs; his endurance in fatigue and privation, and his courage in battle; there being instances on record of his having cheerfully sacrificed his own, to save his master's life, and where the attachment of his owner is so strong as to make him refuse the offer of thousands of dollars for him, are developed by continued kindness and affection.

That this kind of treatment has, to some extent, the same effect on the noblest of animals, that it is known to exert on the lowest of the human races, is proved by the higher sagacity and attachment manifested in the stud of the desert, and by the success of the lady who is the subject of the present article, if it did not suggest to her woman's nature the system itself.

She first gives the horse to understand, by the simplest and gentlest means, what she wants him to do and how to do it, encouraging or reproving by tone, look and gesture as gently as possible.

In punishing animals or children, the whip, like calomel, in medical treatment, should never be resorted to but in desperate cases, and then be used in large doses.

She begins by accustoming the horse to carry his head high, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by curving and constraining the muscles of the neck, and has a better command over the mouth. She then places on the horse a surcingle, surmounted by an iron rod fifteen inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive reins according to the height that may be desired. The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect over him. He places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to being held in hand by his rider or driver.

The surcingle also accustoms him to adopt to the best gait, and to advance or stop without any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of the horse, and is armed with a whip having a spur in it.

After forming her system, Madame ISABELLE went into Germany, and practiced it with marked success on horses belonging to Prince DE LICHTENSTEIN, at Vienna. From Vienna she went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of the old cavalry regiment at St. Petersburgh, as well as those of the Emperor NICHOLAS. About two years since, she returned to France, and having explained her plan and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor, who was consulted, authorized to practice it on a number of young horses, of the regiment of Guides, and with an equal number of recruits, who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction, at the riding-school of the Ecole Impériale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson, the horses manœuvred with the quiet and *savoir faire* of old troopers.

This remarkable female equestrian is now employed as riding mistress for the British cavalry, which, particularly "the Guards," is the best in the world, owing partly to the fine *physique* of the men and horses—the former being of an average height of about six feet, and that of the horses of 15 hands.

Some thirty years ago, it being thought that the uniformity and grace in the seat of this cavalry might be improved, a Colonel PETERS, a semi-German, received the appointment, and for several years he instructed the dragoons in horsemanship, in Pimlico riding-school. In 1825 Col. PETERS was removed and another German, Lieut. MYERS, with the local rank of Captain, was imported to take his place.

That foreigners were preferred to teach British troops, was thought a slur to a nation in which "the turf" can be said to be an Institution, and where fox-hunting is a national pastime. But although his horses are excellent and graceful, and John Bull is fearless at a steeple-chase, or in clearing a ditch or "rasher," yet, whether from the habit of riding with his stirrup in the hollow of the foot, instead of under the ball or toes, or on account of a natural gawkishness, as has been claimed by some, his seat as a civilian, in the saddle, is anything but graceful or dignified.

A French woman, evidently every way fit for the task, is employed to teach British dragoons and British horses, as French dancing masters do our young people, graceful movements and good manners.

The old campaigners and gallant Hussars—the Lieutenant-Colonels, Adjutants and Quartermaster look on approvingly, and Sergeant-Mayor and Sergeants obey her nod. A tall trooper carries a basket of carrots to feed the horses, when they perform well, while a six-foot orderly, twice a day, escorts this fair staff officer to and from the place where she trains troopers and chargers.

The *pose* of Madame ISABELLE is novel in England—as she rides with two stirrups and uses a saddle like a man's. This is a a sensible improvement, for nothing could suggest itself as more absurd than the present fashionable way of hanging a lady up on a peg on the side of a horse, pinned up in a bag of skirts, with her limbs arranged in the most constrained and awkward manner. In Turkey, Arabia and South America the ladies ride in the same position that the men do, far surpassing our best female equestrians in grace and daring, while they are much more secure against danger of being thrown, or dragged to death, in case they lose their seat.

Professor KISS's bronze statue of "the Amazon," exhibited at the Crystal Palace, affords a beautiful vindication of the common sense evinced by Madame ISABELLE. To that portion of our fair countrywomen who favor the development of female energy, something like the Oriental costume, with this new fashion, may not be unacceptable. In fact it should not be to any; and if Madame ISABELLE, after she has taught the British troops and their horses, has a mind to do so, she might come here and recruit a few regiments of strong-minded women as volunteers for the Crimea, without any infringement of international law or any opposition from our Government, while she might hope for better success in introducing a new fashion than attended the efforts of Mrs. BLOOMER.

The Tribune on Self-Laudation.

We have no disposition to quarrel with the *Tribune* on a mere question of taste; if it sees fit to announce to the world every morning its growing prosperity, the amount of its weekly receipts, its devotion to its principles, its willingness to be sacrificed in maintaining them, and the value and integrity of its cattle market statistics, it is no business of ours. We shall never interfere to prevent it from regaling its readers with such bits of intelligence. But we are constrained to say, that it is rather remarkable that a paper which makes so common a practice of blowing its own trumpet, should be so greatly excited because we published, as an item of intelligence, a resolution passed at a meeting of cattle dealers, commending the cattle market reports of the *Daily Times*, and recommending this paper to the fraternity for its reliable information on that subject. The *Tribune* first thanks the cattle dealers for not recommending that paper as their "organ," and immediately afterwards, to show the sincerity of their gratitude for the favor done it, defies the cattle dealers to do their worst. *Fœnum habet in cornu.*

Rights of Omnibus Riders.

It is not always the gravest matters that are of the greatest importance to every-day people. We have read a good many long newspaper articles on the "Rights of Neutrals," but we do not remember having ever seen a treatise on the "Rights of Omnibus Riders;" and, as everybody with a white complexion rides in omnibuses, a few words on that subject will not be considered out of the way, especially at this season, when people ride more than at any other.

There is a general impression among our countrymen that a man has no right to keep his seat in any public conveyance when he sees a lady without one. If he gives up his place, as nine men out of ten will, it is accepted, not as a courtesy, but as a matter of right. This state of things has been often remarked on by foreigners as most creditable to our national character, and Mr. THACKERAY makes very graceful allusion to it in his lecture on Charity and Humor. We have seen some ladies, when a gentleman did not instantly vacate his seat, look at him as though he had done them a personal injury, while others, with an air of perfect complacency, seat themselves on the knees of the gentleman nearest to her. We had supposed that the custom of offering a seat to a woman, whether she were old or young, well-dressed or otherwise, was so universal with our countrymen that it had become a recognized law of public conveyances that no female must be permitted to stand while a seat was occupied by a man. We have often seen gentlemen give up their seats in an omnibus, and even stand outside when it was raining, to give room inside for a woman of humble appearance; and we have always exulted in the native gallantry and tenderness of our countrymen towards woman, because she was of the gentler sex, and not because of her beauty or gentility. The "strong-minded" ones, we believe, affect to scorn this national deference for the gentler sex, as an implied confession of their inferiority, or weakness. But the majority are willing to receive such attentions as a homage to their fascinations. It springs unquestionably from a high-toned morality, and an elevated refinement of sentiment. We were once crossing the East River to Brooklyn when there was a crowd of ladies in the cabin of the ferry-boat, many of whom were standing, while several men were seated. One of the deck hands of the boat came in, and, seeing that men were occupying seats, said, "come, come, gentlemen, *remember that you have all got women at home.*"

This homely appeal had an instant effect, and every man instantly rose from his seat. It is this thought that actuates men in their conduct towards women, or rather should do so for every one has women at home; and how would the roughest of us feel to see his mother, wife, or daughter, standing in a public conveyance while a man was sitting comfortably at his ease? We have all got women at home.

But there is a possibility of a man being better entitled to a seat, on the score of personal weakness, than the lady to whom he resigns it, and every man should be left to settle the matter in his own conscience. The sixpence worth of omnibus, or railroad car, or ferry-boat, for which he has paid, is his own personal property, and he has just as good a right to keep it as he has to keep his gold watch, his walking stick, or his shepard's maud. St. LAURENCE divided his cloak with the beggar, and RALEIGH spread his in the mud for his Royal Mistress to tread upon; and both of these gracious acts have been immortalized. Surely, the man who gives up his seat to a sewing girl, and stands on the step of an omnibus outside in the rain or dust, is as worthy of being immortalized as the Saint or the Knight.

The gallant "Easy Chair" in the December *Harper* reads Gunnybags a lecture for not always giving up his seat, and thinks he has no right to grunt out "all full!" when an unprotected female wishes to get in. But Gunnybags may have a gouty toe; he may have a cold in his chest, or he may be in a hurry to go home, or to get down to his office, and, as he has paid his sixpence, and had the luck to come first, let him keep his seat if he can compromise the matter with his conscience while he remembers he has "got women at home." Let Gunnybags be protected in his rights, and, if the omnibuses or cars are not sufficient to carry all the passengers without such jamming and cramming, such sitting on strangers' knees, and hanging on by the eyelids outside, let there be more omnibuses added to the route, or more seats to the ferry boat. When Gunnybags builds himself a house in the Fifth-avenue he does not vacate it to accommodate the poor woman in the next street who, he knows, is making shirts at two shillings apiece. But why not give up his house, or his private carriage, as well as his seat in the omnibus, which he has paid for, and has just as good a right to keep?

In England omnibuses are licensed to carry a certain number of passengers, and are liable to a fine if they take more; but here an omnibus is never supposed to be so full but that it can take one more; and here lies the whole difficulty. The only way for passengers to secure their rights is for them to join in with Gunny bags, and shout to the driver "all full!" when there is no more room to sit down, and the driver should be subjected to a penalty if he takes any more.

Burton's Theatre.

A laughable farce in two acts, called "A Trip to Niagara," was played here last night for the first time, and met with a fair success. The interest of the plot turns on the repugnance of *Mr. Trimmer*, a Catharine-street linen draper, to leave the City even for a trip to Niagara. He imagines all sorts of catastrophes will happen, and cannot divest himself of the idea that Niagara is still an unsettled part of the country. A couple of lovers avail themselves of this frame of mind to compel the unfortunate *Mr. Trimmer* when there to give his consent to their union. Four of their friends dress up like wild Indians and nearly frighten the poor old gentleman out of his boots. Rather improbable but funny. The weight of the piece falls on Mr. BURTON, who has several opportunities for displaying his drolleries, particularly in a drunken scene (which by the way he elaborates rather too minutely.) To this fact more than any other we attribute the success of the play. Mr. SEYMOUR has a good part, but he was a little too "spontaneous" even for the *Post Slushey*.

We did not hear the author's name.

Gottschalk's Second Soiree.

The second Piano-forte *Soirée* of this eminent artist comes off to-morrow, at DODWORTH's Saloon. The overflowing attendance at the first *soirée*, and the intense delight with which a long programme was listened to to the end, indicate agreeable prospects for the future of this great native pianist. Among other pieces, Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform WEBER's "Concertstuck." All the visitors in our City should avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI's Opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be repeated to-night, with Madame LA GRANGE and Mlle. D'ORMY in the principal parts.

Concert.

Miss ANNA SPINOLA, a young lady who made her *début* as a vocalist some weeks ago, gives her second concert, to-night, in the Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum. Miss SPINOLA will be assisted by several well known artists.

Excelsior—Churches Aspiring.

Among the religious societies which have lately gone far up town, is that of the Baptist congregation formerly worshipping in Twelfth-street, of which Rev. SYDNEY A. COREY is pastor. Their new edifice on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street will be dedicated in about six weeks. The plan of this building is somewhat unique for a church, being adapted from that of the Madaleine in Paris. There are no side windows, and the light is admitted chiefly from the roof, through three domes of stained glass, thirty feet in diameter at the base. It is thought that by this arrangement an unusually mild and uniform light will be diffused throughout the building. It is also believed that, owing to the unbroken surface of thick walls, the church will be much cooler in Summer, and may be warmed with a far less quantity of heat in Winter. Especial attention has also been paid to acoustics and ventilation. If this main feature of colored dome lighting should prove satisfactory, and especially if it should strike "fashionably religious quid nuncs" favorably, we may expect to see it become the rage for the next half-dozen years.

Probably it was good economy after all to make Trinity what it is, as its cost and architectural character will insure us one down-town church at least when all others have seceded to more fashionable quarters, and all below Bleecker-street has become a moral "Howling Wilderness."

In a Broadway store, through whose wide window we see nothing but half a dozen very pretty girls, the sign is up, "*Selling off below cost.*" We saw a Turk eyeing the goods with watering mouth.

[illegible] The distribution of [illegible] Certificates [illegible] the [illegible] of the pupils of these schools, took place on [illegible]. Nearly all of the Local Board were present; [illegible] W. [illegible], Esq., Brooklyn School Superintendent, and Mr. ANTHONY, of the Brooklyn Board, [illegible]

The interest of the occasion was [illegible] the fact that three of the school officers, [illegible] BUCKINGHAM, SHALL and GRAY—men who had fully and energetically devoted themselves to the educational interests of the Ward for many years, were about to end their connection with the [illegible], their terms of service being about to expire. [illegible] addresses were made by each of these [illegible]; and in Madison-street School, the [illegible], Mr. FANNING, briefly responded in behalf of the teachers and pupils of the school under his charge. Messrs. DUNHAM and ANDREWS also spoke on the occasion.

It is a source of regret when the terms of [illegible] and efficient school officers, in our City, [illegible]

Young Men's Christian Association—[illegible] Hall, Astor-Place.

At the monthly meeting of this Association, after the transaction of ordinary business, Mr. MCCORMICK delivered an address on the "History of the Waldenses." The attendance was very slender, but the oration, which was exceedingly interesting, was heard with much attention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.
The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his
HOLIDAY HAT
for 1856, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and [illegible] appearance. The display of
LADIES' FURS
is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.
The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN's immense assortment of
SOFT HATS,
suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and color.
In
CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS
adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and beautiful, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.
All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
being at once ornamental and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been examined by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
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Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
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TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE CLOTHS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, have this day received an immense stock of superior linen damask table cloths, some of which were slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent. from their real value; also, towels, napkins, cambric handkerchiefs, equally cheap. Also, a full stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods brought to this market.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade has proved that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—EVERY VARIETY of rich and fancy articles, comprising work-boxes, odor boxes, jewel caskets, perfume stands, writing desks, boxes, dressing cases, toilet bottles, bronze and porcelain figures, &c., together with an assortment of watches and jewelry at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

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HAPPY NEW-YEAR IS COMING.—LADIES, OR gentlemen wishing to make presents, can find a large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles of ladies', gents', misses and children's gaiter boots and shoes, white satin slips, toilet slippers, lace bows and rosettes, &c., at
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JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Parlors with bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day. Meals extra, and as ordered.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We are now selling Machine Silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality [illegible] sold at $8 per pound we now sell at $7 [illegible] at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our [illegible] STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open, this day, 3 cases of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well; also, a large lot of [illegible], from 5s. to 10s. per yard.

BLACK AND WHITE FEATHERS.—A LARGE ASsortment by IDE, FELT & HALL, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

We have Galveston dates to the 15th instant. The people of Houston have in circulation a petition to the Legislature to grant to the City Council of Houston permission to levy a tax not exceeding one per cent. ad valorem on the property of the city for the purpose of [illegible] the Tap Road to connect [illegible] with the Harrisburg Railroad.

The cars on the Harrisburg Railroad now run to within two miles of [illegible]. The Houston *Telegraph* states that the train of the Harrisburg road brought, on Friday last, twenty-five passengers and seven freight cars, loaded with cotton, molasses, sugar, &c.

The Gonzales *Enquirer* says that myriads of grasshoppers have recently appeared in that vicinity. They have commenced their work of destruction on the gardens and vegetation generally, and seem to be in a fair way of making a "clean sweep" as they go. Several of our farmers inform us that their wheat and rye patches are fast being cut down by them. No doubt they will again deposit their eggs as they did last Fall, and by next Spring we will have fresh swarms of them.

Last week, says the San Antonio *Texan* of the 6th, several horses were stolen from Captain McCull[illegible] and [illegible] tracks and other discoveries they were no doubt taken by Indians. Another person had already lost all his horses but one, and believing that his sister was good for that one, he had him staked directly under the window, so he could not move six feet from the house. After the husband had retired, the wife still remained near the window, with an eye occasionally upon the horse; there were also two large dogs stationed at each corner of the house. While thus guarded the horse was taken away without being discovered.

A correspondent of the San Antonio *Texan*, writing from El Paso, and speaking of the recent robberies committed by the notorious "JACK GORDON" and his band, says that the citizens and soldiers who went in pursuit of the robbers returned without having found any trace of them. "GORDON" served several years as an Apache chief, and for the last four years has been a regular highway robber. [illegible], who is one of the band, and who left the impudent note in one of the places they robbed, is said to have been at one time a clerk in Major [illegible]'s office, and he himself stated that he was clerk for a quartermaster during the Mexican war. Some of the citizens of El Paso offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of the party.

The city of Houston is yet without an organized fire company.

The Methodist Conference was still in session at Galveston.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of *Spencer* vs. *The Bank of Baltimore*, was concluded yesterday in favor of the Bank, under the instructions of the Court. This decides the question, unless the verdict be reversed by the Court of Appeals, that a note drawn to order, dated in the city of Baltimore, and indorsed by a resident of Baltimore, and made negotiable at a bank in the city of Baltimore, that the payment of said note is properly demandable at the counter of the bank where made "negotiable," though the drawer may reside out of the city, and the place of his residence known to the bank; that the word "negotiable," in commercial sense, is synonymous with "payable," and that a bank may retain out of deposits in a bank by an indorser on such note, a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the note, interest, and costs of protest.—*Baltimore Sun, 25th.*

RE-ARREST OF KING, THE ALLEGED EXPRESS ROBBER.—On Saturday, OLIVER KING, whose previous arrest and discharge on bail has been noticed, was again brought before the Police Court on a complaint alleging that said KING committed the robbery of $60,000 from the American Express Company in Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible], Esq., appeared as counsel for KING, and denounced the second arrest of KING for the same offence, as an act of oppression, and appealed to the Court for his discharge. Judge [illegible] replied that the complaint made on which KING was brought before him, was issued in proper form, and he could not do otherwise than hold the prisoner for examination. The bail was then fixed at $30,000, and KING was committed to appear on Thursday next, when KING, AYER and WHITE will come up for examination.—*Boston Times, 24th.*

A man in Boston, a few days since, left home and entrusted to his wife about $400 in bank bills for safe keeping; she placed it in the fireplace where a fire was seldom kindled, thinking that as safe a place as any in the house; the husband returned in the temporary absence of the wife, and kindled a fire in the fireplace; the money was nowhere very shortly, and the lady had an opportunity to speculate upon the value of her new Fire Proof Safe.

Hon. HIRAM BELL, a member of the last Congress from the Third District of Ohio, died last Friday, at his residence in Greenville, Darke County.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES, PLEASE READ.

At Crosby's, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. (formerly W. L. Whiting, late J. G. Harriott,) Ladies' black, brown and light Gaiters, a good article, only $1 [illegible]. All other [illegible] proportionably low. Don't mistake the number, 435 Broadway, corner Howard.

Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints.—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of Ring's Compound Syrup of Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by C. H. RING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Deservedly Popular.—We do our friends a real service, in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY.

Polar Star Lodge No. 245.—F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified that the annual election of officers takes place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at their room No. 118 Avenue D. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of E. PECK, W. M.

WILLIAM PROBST, Sec.

A Lecture.—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a Lecture THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 27, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, for the Benefit of the Children's Aid Society. Subject—*Constantinople: Its Story and Its Destiny.*

The Minnesota Settlement Association meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 183 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. Each member can select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. W. WILDE, Secretary.

New-York City Water Cure—Corner 6th-av. and 26th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$8 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As groom and coachman, by a single young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address a note to No. 64 West 19th-st., in Miller's livery stable.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Eight salesmen wanted at W. S. BOND'S Dry Goods Store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. Reference required.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a produce, grocery and commission house well established in New-York, who is desirous of locating himself in the West, in the above business, with a connection. A young man with small capital at command can learn of a very desirable and profitable arrangement by addressing COMMISSION HOUSE, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a broker's office in Wall-st., who has had experience in the business and possesses a thorough knowledge of bank notes. None other need apply. Address EXCHANGE, at Times Office, with name and references.

TO PHYSICIANS.—The undersigned offers his services to physicians of large practice, who send their bills yearly for the collection of the same. REFERENCES.—Several physicians of high standing. FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av. Office hours before 10 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

WANTED—Three or four Girls who understand operating Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Inquire corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

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BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house [illegible] pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW (with real name), Times office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 3[illegible] Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a private family. [illegible] Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. S., Times Office.

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RAVENSWOOD, Oct. 17, 1855.

From the Boston Transcript.

The work is a sort of sequel to the autobiography embodying much that could not well be included in that volume, and casting a thin veil of fiction over scenes and characters, the dates and names of which could not be given without wounding the feelings of living persons. We will only remark that every narrative in this volume is not merely founded on fact, but is, in many parts, literally true. The denouement and the leading incidents are true, without an exception, and the principal characters will be recognized by many who have known the originals. The work is destined to a popularity equal if not superior to that of the Autobiography; for it is not a maudlin romance spun from a morbid brain, like too many of the feminine novels of the day, but is the result of the life, studies, and experiences of a true woman and an accomplished writer, who has here deposited some of her most sacred convictions in regard to life and its meaning.

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"The Prompter's Daughter" is one of the three narratives, all beautifully conceived and exquisitely written, in a volume, the somewhat fanciful title of which is "Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain." "Stella" and "The Unknown Tragedian" are the others, and all are sketches connected with the artist life of the stage. If there were no merits as there certainly are exquisite beauties in the rest of the volume, the tender, touching narrative of Tina Trueheart, the good Prompter's little daughter, would alone fill the volume with its pervading odor of sweetness and the impress of beauty.

We advise all who would enjoy, perhaps, the most exquisitely beautiful production of the author's ever-finished pen, to buy the volume, (if they cannot borrow one,) and be sure to read the story of little Tina—a story destined to rank among the most beautiful sketches of childhood that have ever yet appeared.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.—The annual Convention of this Fraternity will be held in New-York City on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 27. The Oration and Poem will be delivered on the evening of that day at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Orator, Lindley H. Miller, of Morristown, N. J.; Poet, Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York City.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The officers and members of the Corps will meet at H. RIELL'S Star Hotel, No. 69 Lispenard-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend their ball at the Apollo Rooms. By order H. RAYMOND, Col.

WM. TAYLOR, Adj't.

TWELFTH WARD.—C. SWACKHAMER, THOMAS B. TAPPAN and WM. HENRY were elected in this Ward on Monday evening; and delegates in favor of Mr. SWACKHAMER for Syracuse were elected to the District Convention.

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And a large stock of

BROWN AND BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,

Handsomely trimmed, (warm,) suitable for this weather, and by far the most sensible present that can be made for the season. And all at far below the usual prices.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST.—(two doors from Broadway.) Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleaned or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

BRODIE'S CLOAKS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, *AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,* No. 51 CANAL AND NO. 61 LISPENARD-STS. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALEXANDRE'S SUPERIOR KID GLOVES.

[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF GENUINE FURS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

[illegible]

Suitable for New-Year's Presents, will be opened on Monday, Dec. 24.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

USEFUL DRESSES FOR PRESENTS. In addition to the bargains offered last week in SILKS, MERINOES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c. &c. He will add on Monday, Dec. 24, a beautiful assortment of PRINTED CASHMERE, At $2 the dress.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

IRISH POPLINS, PLAID AND PLAIN, Per "BALTIC." BEARS BROTHERS, No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. The subscribers are now exhibiting the largest and most valuable stock ever offered in this country, comprising every variety of the manufactures of CASHMERE, UMRITZER, LAHORE, DELHI, &c. &c. all of which will be sold very much below the recent auction prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, embroidered collars, collars and sleeves to match, handkerchiefs, &c.; Brussels point, Honiton, Valenciennes and Guipure sets in great variety, imported expressly for the holidays, and very low; also, a magnificent assortment of [illegible] made from an entirely new material, and in new designs—very appropriate for holiday presents. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 4[illegible] Broadway.

FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.—We have received one case of 200 Umbrellas, which we will close out at $[illegible] each. J. E. SPRATT, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

LACE SETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS—Just received, from $3 to $100, also a large variety of embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at prices which must be satisfactory, with our usual assortment of veils, mantles, coiffures, capes, &c. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

500 PIECES ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS—The best quality and newest patterns, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD, precisely the same as sold early in the season at [illegible] cents. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE—Late the property of D. B. [illegible] [illegible] at cost to $24,000, at a discount from same, for approved indorsed paper. All nearly bought goods and in first-rate condition. Apply to W. S. BOND, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, black silks, black silk velvets, flannels, blankets, prints, plaids, ginghams, muslins, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. [illegible] Catharine-st.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. [illegible] MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, expressly for [illegible] trade.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 138 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, [illegible] Lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. [illegible] cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible] At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, [illegible]

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, [illegible] which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from which stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 3 Hanover-st., New-York. E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes it wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 1[illegible] Clinton-place. [illegible] M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery [illegible]

[illegible]

Scientific Movements at Albany.

Many of our readers would be taken by surprise [illegible] the city of Albany [illegible] one of the most important centres of science. Many of the citizens of Albany themselves would perhaps be surprised. And all will be interested in a statement of the facts which seem to point to so bright a future.

These facts are for the most part connected with the University of Albany. Two departments of this Institution are already well established. The Medical Department, known as the Albany Medical College, has been prosperous and distinguished for years. The distinction and eminence of the Professors in the Law School of the University attracted the large number of seventy-nine students during the term just closed. The Observatory, called, from Mrs. Dudley, its principal patroness, the Dudley Observatory, is already built. The Observatory is a handsome and elegant structure, and crowns the highest elevation in the neighborhood of the City. It commands a noble view of

"The distant spires, the antique towers"

of Albany and (to quote again from Gray on Eton College)

"The expanse below
Of grove, of lawn, of mead,"

embracing in its sweep several miles either way of the Hudson River, with high mountain ranges on every hand in the distance.

Prof. Gould, of the United States Coast Survey, is now in Europe, commissioned to contract for the finest set of Astronomical apparatus which modern science and modern mechanism are capable of producing. It is the intention of the founders and patrons of the Dudley Observatory, that it shall be the best-equipped Institution of the kind in the world. The Heliometer, which is a masterpiece and a wonder of Astronomical art, and of which there are but three in the world, will combine still more exquisite and ingenious refinements, and surpass everything of its kind in perfection and power. The Meridian Circle, Prof Gould feels assured, "will be a triumph of mechanical art, classic and ever noticeable in the history of Astronomy." The Circle, the Transit Instrument and Astronomical Clock, presented by Mr. Corning, will be in their place in the Observatory by mid-summer, 1856.

As the representative of these noble enterprises in Albany, Dr. Gould has received the warmest welcome from the most celebrated astronomers and mechanicians of Europe. Mr. Babbage, Mr. Johnson, Director of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford, Prof. Encke of Berlin, the famous Argelander, (after Struve, the greatest of living observers,) enter into these movements with enthusiasm, and express themselves delighted that such brilliant preparations are in progress for scientific research in America. The illustrious Von Humboldt has written a letter in the same spirit. Le Verrier gave Prof. Gould a dinner party, at which all the astronomers of Paris were present, and many of the scientific celebrities from other parts of Europe, whom the Exposition had brought to France. These great and enlightened spirits, whose minds and hearts are hemmed by no boundaries but those of the republic of letters, listened to the statement of these projects with delight, admiration and applause. With one voice they say: "America has youth, has means, has energy, and a noble ambition. Europe has looked to America to do much for Science. What we hear to-day assures us that she is now entering upon a career worthy of her own greatness."

These things redound greatly to the honor of the ancient capital of the Empire State, and will be hailed with feelings of common congratulation and pride by every educated man in the American Union. The American Association for the Advancement of Science have given emphatic evidence of their approbation, by appointing their Annual Session (for the second time within four years) to be held in Albany in August next. At that time, in the presence of a galaxy of learned and eminent men, the Dudley Observatory, with its splendid treasury of astronomical mechanism will be dedicated with suitable ceremonies to the science of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton. Many European savans have been invited to join in this inauguration, and Liebig, of Germany, and Airey, Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, have already signified their determination to attend. Hon. Edward Everett will pronounce the Discourse. The State Geological Hall, now in course of erection, will be formally dedicated at the same time. Hon. William H. Seward, under whose administration as Governor this survey commenced, and who wrote the introduction to the Natural History of the State, will deliver the Oration. Beyond all question, the session of 1856, at Albany, will be the most interesting and memorable which the American Association for the Advancement of Science has ever held; and everything combines to impress us with the belief that the time and place will mark the beginning of a long and brilliant course of triumphs in the sublimest walks of human research.

A Singular Human Being.—We have in this village one of the most singular human beings (all things considered) to be found in this corner of the world. He is a dwarf, about 25 years of age, quite small and deformed, and, not exactly an opium-eater, but a laudanum-drinker. He has been a victim of the habit for years, and all attempts to prevent his indulgence in the stupifying drug have been in vain. The desire for more and more has steadily gained on him, until at the present time he actually drinks two ounces of laudanum every day, and, what is still more remarkable, all at one time! This enormous potation is swallowed at a regular hour in the afternoon of each day; a pipe and tobacco then follow, and smoking is in order till midnight, unless, indeed, the subject—which is sometimes the case—falls asleep, when he is helped to bed. The only object for which this strange creature seems to live, is this deadly narcotic, and his only earnest ambition is centred in procuring the little means required to buy the two-ounce draught. As it has been found impossible to place any effectual barrier between the drug and the drugged, the attempt has been abandoned, and it has been thought best to hereafter interpose no obstacles in the way of free indulgence. In accordance with this determination we understand that the victim—whose sallow and haggard visage gives fearful evidence of the presence of the coiled serpent, which alternately writhes and slumbers in his bosom—has made a contract for the daily supply, at reduced prices, with one of our drug stores, from whence he draws the "living death," whose influence have been likened to shadowy glimpses of Heaven, followed by the realities of hell, with the most punctilious punctuality.—*Roman Advertiser.*

An Affecting Story—A Child Lost.—The Morgantown *Union* gives the following interesting account of the loss of a child of Franklin Gray, in Preston County, Va.:

"The child (of two years of age,) attempted to follow its father to a neighbor's, a mile distant. The mother, missing the child, became alarmed, and at once instituted search. She followed her husband, but heard no tidings of the lost one. Father and mother, spreading the alarm, joined by sympathizing neighbors, set out on a search, and all that day and night they continued the search, but morning came, and still the little wanderer was not found. Court was in session at Kingwood, (the County Seat,) and on Saturday morning adjourned to allow all in attendance to aid in restoring the child to its anxious parents. The party, numbering now about two hundred persons, searched the woods all day, but not till the hunt had been well nigh abandoned, as nothing was seen of the child, could any information be had of the child's condition or whereabouts. Mr. S. Hawley, on his way returning home, and within half a mile of Mr. Gray's house, *found the child, but it was dead!* It had perished from exposure, having been without food, wandering in the cold dreary woods, from Friday morning."

Harvard Divinity School.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided adversely to the prayer of Harvard College vs. the Society for promoting Theological Education. The case was the petition of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to transfer the funds in their hands for the support of the Divinity School of Harvard College into the hands of a new board independent of the College. The Court decided that it would be a dangerous precedent for it to undertake to withdraw the disposition of funds obtained by donations from various sources, which, in all but two questionable instances, were given, either in express terms or by necessary implication, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College as a well known, established permanent board, to hold in trust for the use of the Theological School, [illegible] with or [illegible] of [illegible].

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Union complains of the cost of living in Washington [illegible]. The rents of rooms, in despite of [illegible] which the appear to be imposed with the view of depriving the unfortunate [illegible] with his receipts. From $15 to $25 per month is the average price asked for the rent of a comparatively bed-room. A handsomely-furnished parlor commands from $50 to $50 per month. We are well aware that prices are regulated by the law of demand and supply, and that it is unreasonable to expect a landlord to take a low price when a higher one can be so readily obtained. But in an eager, calculating desire for large gains, people are apt to overreach themselves; and we feel quite sure that if the charges of our hotel-keepers and the landlords of furnished rooms were reduced to a reasonable figure, the number of visitors to the federal capital would be quadrupled every year, to the great pecuniary benefit of all classes of the community.

The Norwich *Courier* gives the result of a trial before the Superior Court in that city, in which a handsome young lady, Miss Ellen R. Wheeler, was plaintiff, and Ralph Coates was defendant—both parties belonging in North Stonington. The case in brief was, that more than a year ago Coates lost several pieces of veal, as he believed, through the carnivorous propensities of fair Ellen's dog—a noble Newfoundland. Armed with a gun, Coates went to a neighbor's, where Ellen and her dog were visiting, and seized the dog by the throat, to drag him out. Ellen threw her arms around the dog to save him, and was dragged out with him and lacerated in going over the door steps. Coates then shot the dog, and this suit was to recover $500 damages. The Jury gave the full sum sued for, and would have given it had it been twice as much.

Professor Morse has been presented by the Emperor of Austria with the great gold medal of science and art. On one side is a medallion head of the young Emperor, crowned with laurel, with the inscription, "Franciscus Josephus I, D. G., Austria Imperator;" and on the obverse, a wreath of laurel surrounding the imperial crown, with the inscription, "*Litteris et artibus.*" This is the fourth token of acknowledgment from European sovereigns accorded to, and received by, Professor Morse. The medal was presented to Professor Morse through M. Hulsemann, *Chargé d'affaires* of the Emperor of Austria, and was accompanied by a most gratifying note.

Besides the new associative enterprise progressing in Texas under the lead of M. Considerant, that the Community of Hopedale, or the "Republic of Practical Christians," as they term themselves, contemplate the establishment of a large association in the West, having already selected a suitable location. The Nauvoo Icarians have also purchased 4,000 acres of land in Iowa, and the colony of Icarians already on the spot are reported to be in a thriving condition. The Icarians intend, if possible, to gain possession of 100,000 acres in Iowa, and eventually remove their whole establishment thither.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named John J. Jones, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under Gen. Jackson, and was with the old hero in several of his campaigns against the Indians. Jones was charged with murdering Horatio W. McCardle, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his escape and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment having been abolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

A curious point of law has just been decided by a County Court Judge at Exeter, England. The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of Mr. Abraham that his neighbor, Mr. Minty, had a cock which crowed 150 times in 25 minutes. The learned Judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff 1s. damages.

The Morgan County (Ind.) *Gazette* says that eight divorce cases were on the docket at the last term of the Court in that County. Four were granted, all for adultery, except in one case. The *Gazette* thinks this is rather a bad state of morality in Morgan. "Free Love" is spreading. Indiana divorce laws have made that State a sort of refuge for distressed married folks, and every term they have more or less of cases brought by people from other States.

A country editor can't get his pay for publishing marriage notices. He says: "The minister receives a fee, varying from $5 to $20 for the service—oftener, perhaps, the V. That 'publican and sinner,' the printer, seals the matrimonial alliance, by giving it publicity in his journal. He receives twenty-five cents for his service, and sometimes grumbling at that. This is the difference between righteousness and sin—the minister and the printer.

A depth of 586 feet has been attained in the Artesian Well at New-Orleans, and, contrary to expectation, a new layer of sand has been touched. The sand is of a greyish color, with but a very trifling admixture of sea-shells. In consequence of the looseness of the sand in which the augurs are now at work, it is found impossible to penetrate any further, until the pipe has been sunk to the bottom of the existing excavation.

A company has purchased the John Biddle estate, a few miles below Detroit, consisting of 2,800 acres, mostly timbered land. They own the Eureka Iron mines near Marquette, Lake Superior. They have built blast-furnaces and forges, and already a small village is springing up on the Detroit River, with its post-office, church, hotel, &c., now called and known as Wyandotte.

A tub of butter, weighing about 200 pounds, was recently discovered several feet beneath the surface of the earth, at Winsted, Conn. The spot upon which it was found had been occupied some twenty years before by a country store, and the supposition is that the butter has remained buried all that time. The cask was partially decayed, but its contents were sweet, and without any unpalatable taint or flavor.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....................119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK..................................442 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail), 73 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND 329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers)..........34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO.. Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 321 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer......5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)..................60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..........................120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.................388 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".............Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BILLIARDS.—We offer for sale a splendid stock of slate, marble and wood-bed tables, with our newly-invented cushions of superior elasticity and correctness. Buyers will please call and examine. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA MISS ANNA SPINOLA, Will have the honor of giving her SECOND GRAND CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855.

Assisted by the following EMINENT ARTISTS:

MRS. JAMIESON, The talented Vocalist;
MR. APTOMMAS, The Harpist;
HERR CARL WELS, The [illegible] Pianist.

TICKETS.................................FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at Walker's Music Store, [illegible] Marsh's Book-store, Atlantic-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

This magnificent establishment will open for the season on THURSDAY, Dec. 27. During the recess every improvement that taste and judgment could dictate, and lavish expenditure procure, has been adopted in the "Varieties," which now, in point of elegance and comfort in the auditory, and superb scenic effects and stage appointments behind the curtain, can fairly challenge competition with any first-class theatre in the country.

Sole Lessee and Directress.................LAURA KEENE
Stage Manager.................................Mr. H. Hall
Musical Director and Composer, late of Jullien's Band.............Mr. Thomas Baker
Maitre de Ballet........................Mons. Monplaisir
Director of Vocal Music.......................Mr. ——
The new and beautiful Scenery by..........Mr. J. R. Smith and assistants
The Machinery by...........Mr. John Furze and assistants
The Costumes by.........Mr. R. Wi[illegible] and assistants
The Properties by........................Mr. Calvin

For a list of the unrivaled Company, see former advertisements.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1855.

The National Anthem [illegible] by the whole company [illegible] with (by particular desire) [illegible] comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

[illegible]..........................Mr. McDonal
Colonel Rock..................................Mr. H. Hall
Littleton Coke...........................Mr. G. Jordan
Lord Roebuck...........................Mr. Chandler
Tom Coke.......................................Mr. Dyott
Jesse Rural...............................Mr. Charles Bass
(His first appearance here in four years.)
Bob......................................Mr. T. B. Johnston
Countess Pompion.......................Mrs. Carpenter
Lady Alice..............................Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rocket.......................................Mrs. Hough

In the course of the evening, MISS LAURA KEENE WILL DELIVER AN ORIGINAL OPENING ADDRESS.

During the performance, a new comic polka, "Bobbing Around," with solos, cornet and flute, performed by Herr Schreiber and Fritzel, arranged by Thomas Baker.

New and magnificent original divertissement, in one act, composed expressly for this establishment, by Mr. MONPLAISIR, called the VALLEY OF FLOWERS,

Supported by MLLE. VICTORINE FRANCK, MLLE. N. TILMAN, MLLE. CIOCCA, MLLE. ADELINE, MLLE. DEIGN,

And a corps de ballet of forty ladies.

An original drama will be produced on SATURDAY EVENING, in which Miss Laura Keene, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Thomas Chandler, will appear. A new comedy, written expressly for this theatre, called THE PALACE AND THE MARKET.

The orchestra will play, in the course of the evening, the following music:

Overture Der Freyschutz..........................Weber.
New quadrille, Trovatore..........Arranged by Thos. Baker.
With solos for cornet, flute and clarionette.
Treasurer...........................Mr. A. T. WHITING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet and Dress Circle.......................Fifty cents.
Family Circle................................Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls (secured Seats)..........Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.................................Five Dollars.

A limited number of Subscribers' Tickets will be issued to all parts of the house, including the Private Boxes.

Private Circle Boxes, fifteen in number, occupying the entire Second Tier, arranged to accommodate from ten to twelve persons each. A limited number will be disposed of for the season.

Proscenium Boxes, eight in number, to accommodate parties of six persons. To be secured at JOLLIE'S Music store, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Subscribers' Tickets, for the entire season, or a less number of nights, for sale, also, as above.

The Box Office, for the sale of Tickets, will be open from 8 o'clock, A. M., throughout the day and evening. Seats may be secured in advance.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the unprincipled person who destroyed, by cutting, one of the new scenes at LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, on the night previous to the announced opening of the theatre. Apply at the box-office of the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-SEVENTH NIGHT AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts, LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1855, with Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Mlle. D'ORMY, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, ROVERE, GASPARONI.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1855, NORMA. With Signor SALVIANI as Pollione.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1855, WILLIAM TELL.

On which occasion the members of the Free School of the Academy will appear with the chorus.

Admission...ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

PIANOFORTE SOIREE.—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMAN, JOSEPH BURKE, and KARL WELS, At Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) on THURSDAY EVENING, December 27th, 1855.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. ITALIAN GLORIES, Fantasie di Bravura on Themes from "Norma," "Lucrezia," and "Somnambula," for two piano-fortes.....................GOTTSCHALK. Messrs. KARL WELS and GOTTSCHALK.
2. DANSE DES SYLPHES, (d'après Godefroid,).......................................GOTTSCHALK. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
3. ANDANTE CON VARIAZIONE, and Finale of Sonata for violin and piano.. BEETHOVEN. Messrs. BURKE and GOTTSCHALK.
4. THE BANJO, Fantasie grotesque, an American Sketch..........................GOTTSCHALK. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

5. *JERUSALEM TRIUMPHAL FANTASIE, composed for two pianos..........GOTTSCHALK. Messrs. HOFFMAN and GOTTSCHALK.
6. (A.) BALLADE, (B.) MARCHE DE NUIT, (C.) SOUVENIR D'ANDALOUSIE, ...GOTTSCHALK. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
7. CONCERTO, Concert Stücke.......................WEBER. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Tickets, $1 each. Ladies' Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

* The Jerusalem Fantasie is published for one Piano, and may be had at the Music Stores.

BURTON'S.—CHAMBERS-ST.—WEDNESDAY.—Success of the most brilliant character. Three comic pieces. All received with loud applause. Mr. Burton in two parts.

Trimmer, the Dry Goods Man, and Von Dunder. The capital farce of ONLY A PENNY, with Mr. Bradley, Mr. Setchell, Miss Thorne, &c.

The new comic drama of A TRIP TO NIAGARA, with Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Setchell, Mrs. Hughes, &c.

The great comic Drama of THE DUTCH GOVERNOR; with Mr. & Mrs. Burton, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Leffingwell, &c.

In rehersal, some new scenes in the life of an old favorite, called TOODLES TORMENTED BY THOMPSON. In which Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes will sustain their old parts in a new shape.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of KING CHARMING.

Charming the First..................Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeck the Hundredth.......................Mr. Whiting

Previous to which, the favorite Burletta of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, will be presented the Comedy of WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

After which will be presented PO-CA-HON-TAS.

To conclude with the Farce of PERFECTION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK. Performances Afternoon and Evening.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, DON JUAN and also the GOOD FOR NOTHING. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855, and every evening this week, with new songs, glees, refrains, jokes and burlesque dances, &c. On CHRISTMAS an extra performance, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. [illegible] THIS WEEK. [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] DINAH. [illegible] in [illegible] scenes.

Bishop Buckley as..William
Miss Miller as...Dinah
Introducing the great [illegible] and ornamental scenes.

Previous to the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $3; to be obtained of any of the members.

DAVID HART, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 118 Maiden-lane.
ALFRED MYERS, Treasurer, No. 477 Broadway.

Noll's celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving to new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.

WM. H. PAINE.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SECOND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces a Second Soirée at Dodworth's Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst. He will on this occasion be assisted by Messrs. HOFFMAN, BURKE and WELLS. Particulars in future announcements.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now containing more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—And positively last appearance of the brothers MOLLENHAUER. The brothers MOLLENHAUER will give their Farewell Concert, previous to their departure for Europe, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $350. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 35th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N.Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anna Seguin, Paul Julllen and August Gockel.

PIANO-FORTE TO BE SOLD—At considerable sacrifice, seven octaves, by Messrs. J. & C. Fischer, is quite new, with the makers warranty. A good opportunity for any one desiring a fine instrument at a cheap rate. May be seen at C. W. BROWER'S Upholstery store cor. 10th-st., 4th-av.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A grand diagonal, rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker; cost $450; been used a few months; will be sold for $250. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A magnificent carved rosewood Piano-forte, seven-octave, made to order by Senior, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great deduction from cost. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 108 West Broadway.

T. LAUKOTA & MARSHALL—Manufacturers of superior Piano-fortes. Pianos to let, repaired and tuned. No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—**TO CAPITALISTS.**—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested, ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—The head of an old-established house, well situated in the principal business part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing, and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A rare opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the said firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LEYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st. New-York.

$400.—**A GOOD CHANCE** TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $400, the present proprietor wishing to remove to another State. 15,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of D. MILLER, Stage office, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, together with the fixtures tools and implements. The place is on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, and doing a good business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

$225 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a neatly fitted-up Confectionery Store, in one of the best stands in the City. This is a chance, as the entire purchase money can be cleared on the New-Year's trade. A note addressed, with name and number, to M. R. Y., *Times* Office, will be attended to.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 192, 3d-av.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to William H. Aspinwall, Edward J. Woolsey, Fred. H. Wolcott, James T. Soutter, President Bank Republic, New-York; Wm. E. Sill, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. Van Planck, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

100.000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, for cash purchasers, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn, planted on the newly broken Prairie, usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $25 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 42, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 20 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Five first class, moderate size dwelling houses; one brown stone, 3-story and high basement, on 26th st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—price $10,000; also, three, English basement, on 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., (would be traded for a farm unencumbered, or vacant lots in the City;) also, one 3-story and high basement, on 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. All of the above houses have every modern convenience, and are in perfect order. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $20,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

HORSE, GIG AND HARNESS, FOR SALE.—A splendid establishment, consisting of a very superior black Canadian pet pony, about 14½ hands high, stout round build, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in single and double harness; will stand without tying; also, very fine gig, neat, strong, and well built, silver-mounted, with patent axle, together with a set of silver-mounted harness, of the best quality; will be sold together or separate. Apply at No. 281 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $3,000 CASH.—An excellent, old settled farm of 120 acres, with buildings, orchard, &c., about 180 miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a railroad and a village, and five miles from the Hudson River. Apply to CHARLES W. FORDHAM, No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 533 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BOCKMAN & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $4,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP—A three-story brick house, in Bleecker-st. Part of the purchase money can remain, if required. Apply in the store No. 685 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A superior dwelling house, No. 7 West Washington-place. Apply to S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 18 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A moderate-sized house for a small family, containing the modern improvements, situated between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., rent not to exceed $1,000, and possession to be given in April next. Address D. C., Box No. 1,085 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A new brick house, finished in July last, situated in the city of Newark, in Green-st., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. depôt. Said house is the very best built; it has eleven furnished rooms, with spring water, gas, &c. If said house is rented soon, it will be rented low, to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY C. JONES, No. 59 Liberty-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS—TO SMALL AMERICAN FAMILIES—Floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—The new marble store, with patent iron rolling doors and shutters, 25 by 80 feet, with the high basement and nine extensive vaults, the whole length 80 feet. If applied for immediately will be fitted to suit the occupant. Apply to IRA SMITH, adjoining the store, or at No. 19 Dey-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location is to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the second floor can be had at No. 132 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The store No. 94 Beekman-st., five stories high and ninety-seven feet deep. Inquire of A. D. GALE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.) THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 2d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1853.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855. CHARLOTT LAYTON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 46 William-st.

Sandusky, Dec. [illegible]

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to [illegible] 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; [illegible] holders of Bonds who have not signed the agreement, are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the proposed arrangements can be had on application to E. F. [illegible] No. 18 Pearl-st.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co., Cleveland, Dec. [illegible]

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1856. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—New-York, Dec. 22.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 7 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1856, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1856. CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS due in this City on the 1st January next on the following named Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 9 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., 10 per cents.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., 8 per cents.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Farm Mortgage, 10 per cents.
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. Farm Mortgage, [illegible] per cents.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE issued to M. & M. Railroad Co.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE issued to C. W. & Z. Railroad Co.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE issued to [illegible] Railroad Co.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE issued for School purposes.
[illegible]WOOD & CO.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next, at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. [illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE G. & C. U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Dec. 21, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., upon the capital stock of said Company, from the net earnings of the Roads for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1856, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the first day of February next. A stock dividend of twelve per cent. has also been declared from the surplus earnings since Feb. 1, 1855, at the office of the Company. In Certificates to be issued by the Secretary; which certificates will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the pleasure of the holder, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, of three per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, and also an additional dividend of three per cent. (being six per cent.) on that portion denominated "Preferred Stock," payable at the office of the Company, on and after 1st January, to persons holding Stock thereon on the day the Transfer Books are closed.

The Transfer Books shall be closed two days next preceding the day the dividend is made payable. By order of the Board. N. T. CARRYL, President.

J. M. MORLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1856, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The transfer books in Cleveland and New-York will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 10. By order of the Board, T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO., BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1855.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company paid in prior to this date, has been declared out of the earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th Dec. to 2d January inclusive.

Holders of scrip stock will be permitted to make their stock full from 3d to 9th of January, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES C. BETTS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Interest upon the Construction Stock of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 19 William-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1856. The transfer books of the Construction Stock will be closed from Saturday, 29th inst., to the close of business on that day to Jan. 2.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Dec. 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, New-York, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. SEARS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, Dec. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2d of January proximo. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 2.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 297 Broadway, corner Park-place.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 2d January next.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1855.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on [illegible]. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

G. [illegible], Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1855.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 8th of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 21. [illegible], Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank of the City of New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book is closed till that date.

G. W. LEASE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on after the 2d January, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] W. W[illegible], Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the five-story house No. 15[illegible] West [illegible]. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at SMITH, YOUNG & CO.'S, No. 4 Maiden-lane. *The whole to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account.* Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, velvet carpets, three splendid *French pier mirrors, cost $500;* [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel and tapestry, with slip covers, all made to order, of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre tables, brocatelle [illegible] lace curtains, rosewood [illegible] and Turkish easy chairs, a large collection of valuable oil paintings, [illegible] *magnificent rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; costly Sevres and Dresden vases,* with a large variety of parlor ornaments; rosewood French secretary, book case, &c. [illegible] DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, to match, all made to order; [illegible] carpets, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, suits of rosewood furniture, in green velvet; [illegible] feather beds, rich toilet [illegible] marble clocks; one elegant marble-top chamber suite, cost $150; superior oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, to match throughout; one elegant dinner set, 150 pieces; tea set, [illegible] rich china; marble top sideboard, [illegible] &c. This will be found a magnificent sale, [illegible] the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. The whole to be removed immediately.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY BROUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 11[illegible] Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood and 7½-octave piano-fortes, thick French plate pier [illegible] mirrors, choice oil paintings, melodeons, silver plated tea and coffee sets, forks, spoons, casters, richly decorated French China ware, vases, work-boxes, &c. B. & M. will sell as above, to close consignments and to pay advances, a large and desirable stock of richly carved and [illegible] furniture for parlors, chambers, drawing-rooms, dining-rooms and libraries; suites of furniture, covered in brocatel, plush, brocade and reps; solid rosewood centre, [illegible] tables; richly carved etageres, work-tables, [illegible] dining-tables, hat stands, hall tables, [illegible] and plate sofas, easy and Voltaire chairs, reception [illegible] chairs, children's chairs and other fancy articles, &c. Also, five richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, pure hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. Also at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold five superior toned mahogany and rosewood piano-fortes, of the following makers: Wm. Lindeman & Son, Gilbert, Brooks, and other makers. Also, stools, piano covers, &c. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited. Packing and shipping on the premises.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER—ENTIRE STOCK OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.—Must be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. The opportunity to secure great bargains, either by families, individuals, or others will be attended to, as satisfaction is guaranteed. Enumerate a portion: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in [illegible] brocatel, black walnut parlor suites, covered in worsted, mahogany covered hair-cloth, in large variety, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, rosewood library bookcases, enameled chamber suites, rosewood, [illegible] chamber suites, wardrobes, fancy articles, in large variety, large French plate pier mirrors, Brussels carpet, with other second-hand articles little used; handsome oil paintings, framed; silver-plated table ware, fancy [illegible] work boxes, desks, mattresses, clock, &c., &c. At [illegible] o'clock, a superior rosewood *piano-forte, sure to give satisfaction,* being from well-known maker. N. B.—Every article will be sold in order of catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, and THURSDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 629 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., superb sale of fancy goods. These goods are suitable for the present season, just imported *from Paris and never before exhibited in this country*—comprising large-sized bronze statues suitable for gas, with artistic bronze figures, groups, &c., rich Dresden China vases, Saxon and Dresden figures and groups, real bronze and ormolu clocks with candelabras to match. Parian fancy goods for presents, buhl and ormolu jewel caskets, very elegant rich China vases, papeterie antique, large collection of Artils, American and Africa, Day and Night, and many other rich fancy goods. The above are the stock of an importer about to return to France, and every article will be sold without reserve. Can be examined any day before the sale.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

BY CHARLES H. DELAVAN.—A large and magnificent stock of French plate mirrors, consisting of mantels, ovals and pier looking glasses. Also, about three hundred oil paintings in gilt frames, the production of some of our most eminent artists, embracing every variety of subjects. Also, a large lot of gilt frames and mouldings, finished and unfinished, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in the city. The sale will be positive, without reserve, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is closed off. The goods and catalogue will be ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY morning, Dec. 26. The sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 10[illegible] Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., N. Y. Dealers and families will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

All sums over $100 at 90 days' approved indorsed notes. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. [illegible], an entire invoice of splendid diamond jewelry, in value exceeding $8,000, and to be sold without reserve. This invoice includes diamond bracelets, diamond ear-rings, brooches and pins, in sets and singly; diamond finger rings of various patterns and styles; shirt studs, shirt buttons and other articles; all brilliants of fine quality set in the most fashionable patterns, and in some instances worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Also a fine assortment of gold watches and gold jewelry.

N. B.—The foregoing is believed to be the most valuable sale of diamond jewelry that has been made this season. Catalogues will be ready, and goods exhibited early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Wines, brandies, &c.—Large sale of choice and genuine old wines, brandies, gin, rum, Scotch malt and Monongahela whisky, viz: Madeira—old reserve, south side, pure juice, and Newton; Sherries, Gordon, Gonzales, Albert, Oloroso, and Amontillado; Ports—Graham, Roriz, Queen's London Dock; Champagne, Fleur de Sillery, Au Mousseaux and other brands; Hock; Steinwein and Haut Sauterne; Brandy—Otard, Hennessy, Exshaw and other brands, in demi-bottles and casks; old Islay malt whisky, Holland, Schiedam, and superior old Jamaica rum, in quart bottles; and superior old Monongahela whisky. Every article will be warranted genuine and pure, and agreeing in every respect with the sample.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of [illegible], No. [illegible] Spring-st., near Broadway—LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES—Comprising beautiful rosewood piano-fortes of the first class, [illegible] octaves, with iron frames, patent French grand action. Manufactured by the above firm, and warranted in every particular. They can be examined one week before the sale, and *will be sold to close the stock without reserve.*

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., an elegant barouche carriage, extension top, four seats, perfectly new, having been made but a few times, made to order by one of the best makers; it is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City; can be seen in front of the store on morning of sale.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer, No. 377 Broadway.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., *a splendid collection of beautiful books,* in fine bindings, suitable for holiday presents. TERMS MONEY.—That all articles offered at auction by this house will be sold positively to the highest bidder, and that nothing is reserved on a limit. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M. *Catalogues ready* for delivery.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale.—All kinds of earthenware, toys, vases, motto cups, cut and pressed glass, cutlery, Brittania ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods open for examination.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—Will sell, at the salesrooms, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, *a large and superior collection* of valuable manufactured furs and sleigh robes. Particulars in catalogues.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundries, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 14 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July [illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York State Bank, [illegible] Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, *or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy[illegible]-'54-lawtyW

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. EAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York *for payment, within two years from the date hereof,* or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27-'54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n23-'54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11-'55-lawtyW

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.

H. LOONSBERRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

[illegible] WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits *from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.*

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. *Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M.* Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred'k C. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jas. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no Agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 2 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Laers,
Henry A. Booraem,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kahlmann,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoagland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges,	James R. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec., 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is *highly important that application for insurance be made* before the the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
E. L. DELISSER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.	President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.	Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co.	No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.	President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.	Vice-Prest. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co.	No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.	Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.	Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co.	No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.	Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 22d day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN,
(In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 23 Liberty-st.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE.—No. 2 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD-SHOT" FOR WORMS.

Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, and simultaneously promoting the general health, as DR. PERRY'S Vermifuge, or "dead-shot." For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, *from the worst* Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, *both thunder humor. He has now in his* possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted *to cure a nursing sore mouth.*

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; *McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane;* HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, *loss of virile power,* premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life,* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, *thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.*

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates *all traces of those disorders* which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 1[illegible] West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. *DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs.* HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. R. HILL & CO., No. 353 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only *sure and safe cure in the known world.* To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored *engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs* of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all *those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M.* Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. *60 Walker-st., near Broadway.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—28th edition; 343 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every *form of those diseases*—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—*No. 3 Division-st.,* New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.

JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway.

Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.

The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.

N. B.—CHANDELIERS, &c. Bronzed or Regilt.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, on Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to *Chicago, St. Louis, &c.* Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, *Findlay, Sandusky, &c.*

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting *at Toledo with 8 P. M.* train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 5 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., *reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 6:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.*

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the *train for St. Louis,* reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, *New-Bedford, &c.*

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in *8 A. M. and 6 P. M.*

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $3 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, *opened to Mauch Chunk.* WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, *Superintendent.*

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, No. 1 CENTRE-ST., TRYON-ROW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The 9:35 P. M. Williams' Bridge train South, and 11:30 P. M. North, will run every evening during the Holidays, (Sunday's excepted,) commencing Dec. 24, to and including Jan. 1, 1856.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 35d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—*Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS,* and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., *precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.* For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $3[illegible]. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. L. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at City Point to land passengers for Petersburg. She will arrive at Norfolk Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and pleasantest route to the South. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship ROANOKE will be withdrawn from the Norfolk and Petersburg route until further notice. The JAMESTOWN will continue to leave every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Norfolk and Richmond, touching at City Point for Petersburg passengers. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

HEDGE'S COMBINED TABLE CHAIR DESK.—Can be found at R. C. ROBINSON'S Extensive Furniture Establishment, No. 60 Bowery.

R. C. ROBINSON always keeps on hand one of the largest assortments of Chairs, Sofas, Tete-à-têtes, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c., wholesale and retail. Dealers and families are invited to call and examine the stock, as the proprietor flatters himself he can suit the taste, as well as the pocket, of the most fastidious.

All orders for shipment promptly executed.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY [illegible], Receiver of Taxes.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $[illegible]; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 1855
Wednesday, Dec. [illegible] 1855	Saturday, Dec. [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 1855
Saturday, Jan. [illegible] 1856	Saturday, Jan. 12 1856
Saturday, Jan. 1[illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible] 1856
Saturday, Feb. [illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible] 1856
Saturday, Feb. 1[illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible] 1856
Saturday, Mar. [illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Mar. [illegible] 1856
Saturday, Mar. 1[illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19 1856
Saturday, Mar. [illegible] 1856	Wednesday, Apr. [illegible] 1856
Saturday, Apr. 12 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16 1856
Saturday, Apr. 26 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30 1856
Saturday, May 10 1856	Wednesday, May 14 1856
Saturday, May 24 1856	Wednesday, May 28 1856
	Wednesday, June 11 1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston.	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York.	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave N. York..	Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle,* new,	*Edward Stanley,*
Albion, new,	*Cambria,* new,	*Shamrock,* new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought,* new,	*Queen of Clippers,* new
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite,* new,	*City of Brooklyn,* n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams,*	*Empire,*
Arctic,	*Antarctic,*	*Rappahannock,*
Progress,	*Andrew Foster,*	*Charles Buck,*
St. Louis,	*Galena,*	*Forest King,*
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist,*	*Richard Morse,*
Robena,	*Houghton,*	*Glance,*
Kossuth,	*Continent,*	*Centurion,*
Helios,	*Consul,*	*Constellation,*
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire,*	*E. Z.,*
Underwriter,	*West Point,*	*Adriatic,*
A. Z.,	*Racer,*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton,*	*Northumberland,*
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson,*	*Palestine,*
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans,*	*American Eagle.*

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this Line are the following:

BELGIQUE...............A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION..........E. POUGIN, Commander.
LEOPOLD I...............A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT........——— ———, Commander.
CONGRES.................——— ———, Commander.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, (3,500 tons,) A. H. L. TACK, Commander, is appointed to sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage in First Cabin......................$90

No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Feb. 1.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," and sent on board the day before sailing.

For freight and first cabin passage, apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in second cabin and steerage, apply to

SABEL & CORTIS, No. 35 Fulton-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 32 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin.............................$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin..............................75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent *on board the day before sailing, marked "below."*

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than *any other route.*

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin...$175
Second Cabin..125
Steerage..75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (3,500 tons burden,) *Capt. MINER, will leave Pier* No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit *between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information* or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. *Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers.* Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—About $6,500 worth of furniture, new last Spring, will be sold for cash, or strictly unencumbered real estate, the house is in a very desirable locality, near Madison-square, and will be let or sold if the purchaser desires. Possession at once. Address Box No. 4,341 General Post-Office.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE, } Executors.
o25-law6mW* RICHARD DONGAN, }

EXTRA AND CHOICE SEATS—Consisting of Rush Bottom, [illegible] and [illegible], in sets to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-[illegible] STREET, from [illegible] to the [illegible] River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE E. SMITH, *our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners,* No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, *at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January,* 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the centre line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-fifth-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. E. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, }

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees [illegible] houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 18th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day *of February,* 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the Central Park and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN. }

New-York, Dec. 19, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE GODWIN, in her own right and as Executrix of the Will of Samuel Swan, Daniel Godwin, Charles M. Swan, [illegible] Ann Swan, Alfred [illegible] Swan, John Swan, and [illegible] his wife, Silas Constant, and Caroline [illegible] his wife, [illegible] E. Walter, George Chesterman, Thomas C. Leroy, [illegible] Smith, Charles Jordan, George W. Miller, John [illegible], [illegible] der, William H. Popham, Mark Spencer, William [illegible] son, Joseph Olive, Francis S. Morgan, [illegible].—To JOHN SWAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 [illegible], in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 6, 1855. RICHARD WYNKOOP, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N.B.—The summons and complaint were filed Dec. [illegible], 1855. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York. WILLIAM F. ABENDROTH, JR., AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH and JOHN ABENDROTH against WILLIAM HILLIER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Office [illegible] way, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1855. AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December 1855.

AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GODFREY PATTISON, FREDERICK H. PATTISON, JAMES PATTISON and THOMAS F. SMITH, against JAMES MITCHELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES MITCHELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars with interest from the 4th day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.

DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n21-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated *Aug. 29, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator.*

a[illegible]-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against *HENRY ALLEN,* late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-st., third floor, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855.

au29-law6mW* FREDERICK W. ALLEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1855.

jy25-law6mW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. E. THORN, No. 109 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.

JOHN McLAREN, Administrator,
s26-law6mW* with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. SWEENEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 106 and 108 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1855.

PHILIP McENTEE, } Executors.
o3-law6mW* PATRICK CASSIDY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. 1[illegible] Troy-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

d19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LAGAH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1855.

jy[illegible]-law6mW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Decision of Judge Welles, of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Judicial District, concurred in by Judges Selden and Johnson.

MONROE GENERAL TERM—Dec., 1855.

[illegible]

...Courts of Special Sessions to try for ... [illegible] ... Constitution. (Murphy vs. the People ...; the People vs. Goodwin, ...) [illegible]

...demeanor on the footing of petit larceny, to be provided for by the Legislature by a jury of six, twelve, or any other number, or without a jury.

IV. No jury trial in criminal cases was ever known to the common law, but such as followed upon indictment in a common law court, after the accused was in custody, had been arraigned, and had pleaded to the indictment.

V. This construction makes the two sections harmonious and sensible. The Legislature may declare criminal, acts which before were innocent, as in case of the statute under consideration. How can it be said that in such cases a jury trial has been *heretofore used?* Section II. is expressly limited to cases in which the trial by jury has been *heretofore used.* In cases of acts made criminal by a statute passed after the adoption of the Constitution, no trial with or without a jury has been used. But if an act is made a felony by statute and thereby becomes infamous in its character, as in the case of the statute to prevent abduction of females for the purposes of prostitution, and to prevent seduction, section VI. secures to the person charged with its violation a trial by jury, after due presentment by a grand jury.

VI. Section two only requires a trial by Jury in cases where it has been heretofore used. This cannot mean cases where it might or might not be required, for then no misdemeanor could be tried by the Special Sessions, as every person charged with any crime was liable to be indicted therefor by the Grand Jury, and then a trial by Jury was the only one which could follow. The only practicable interpretation is to exclude from its operation those cases where it was competent to try by a Court of Special Sessions, and where such trials had been in use. By the Revised Laws of 1813, before cited, all offences under the degree of grand larceny might be tried in those Courts, and that law continued in force until 1830, when the Revised Statutes limited the jurisdiction of Courts of Special Sessions to certain specified cases. The Constitution has been twice revised since 1813, and the provisions on the subject have been continued substantially the same as they were before 1813. It would be singular, not to say absurd, if the organic law is to vary in its principles, and the objects to which it relates, at every or any change of legislation. It should be interpreted in this respect in the same way as if there had been no revision since 1777. The fact that the same thing has been twice asserted since that time in the same solemn manner, certainly ought not to change the interpretation justly applicable to it originally, but on the contrary should confirm such interpretation.

For the foregoing reasons I am of the opinion that the decision of the County Judge was correct and should be affirmed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Counterfeiting at the Tabernacle.

A novel entertainment was produced at the Broadway Tabernacle last night. It was an illustrated exposition of the iniquities of counterfeiting, with plates, (literally.) There was a copper-plate press, and there were dies, and impressions of the plates were taken and exhibited. A panorama, elegantly painted, and very much above the average of such affairs, set forth the different styles of counterfeits of bank notes, and an examination of that induced a very speedy overhauling of portemonnaies. A genuine and altered five on the Ocean Bank of this City, a spurious five on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, and "plugged" plates, were exhibited. The stories that Mr. Dye told of counterfeiters were pretty good, but not half so entertaining as his statement that *no Counterfeit Bank Detector is worth a rush to detect bad bills*—but that such little conveniences were established in the first place to help counterfeiters in getting rid of their work. There was a slim audience, even counting the orchestra, (nine persons,) and the main point seemed to be to find market for certain wares.

A New Line of Ocean Steamers.

The steamer *Tennessee* has been purchased by the house of S. de Agreda, Jove & Co., of this City, to run between this port and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. She is to be the pioneer of a regular line, and is intended to touch at St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Laguayra. She is 1,300 tons, one year old, and has the very best of accommodations for passengers. She is to be commanded by Capt. Johnson, an experienced sailor, and perfectly familiar with the route. This enterprise, we hope, will be successful, as it will furnish greater facility for intercourse between us and our rapidly rising sister, the Republic of Venezuela. The Pursership has been offered to Purser Canning, formerly of the *Baltic*, and favorably known.

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There has been much discussion in the several papers of the City, on the subject of grooving the pavement of Broadway. The Committee appointed to investigate the subject seemed to have settled on the plan of grooving as presented in Broadway near Murray-street.

From a thorough investigation of the subject, I am of opinion that grooves of that form will, in little time, be of no especial benefit. The angle at which they are formed is so obtuse that a little wear will render them ineffectual.

My opinion is, that the groove should be in the form of a U; the sides being vertical, no wear from wheels or horse shoes could reach them, and the groove would continue to be effectual until nearly obliterated.

The slight curve at the bottom of the U would give sufficient strength to the stone to resist concussion.

A groove of this form need not be more than 1½ inches wide, as the slight wear of the corners will keep it of sufficient width.

As the concussion of the wheel is in proportion to the width of the groove, the narrow groove will preserve its form much longer than the wide. From a series of experiments in cutting stone with machinery I am satisfied this form of groove can be cut as cheaply as the specimen on Broadway can be cut by hand. YANKEE.

Steamboat Sunk.

We hear that the well-known East River steamboat *Glen Cove* ran against a rock, near Pillicock Buoy, about ten miles below Glen Cove, and sunk. Crew and passengers saved.

We call attention to the Fair now being held in the Hall, No. 312 Broadway, opposite the City Hospital, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. This is a worthy object, and we hope the ladies, who have got up the Fair by much effort, will be well patronized.

One of our religious papers remarks that Philanthropy is supposed to pay well at all times and instances:

Henry Grinnell, who fitted out the several Arctic expeditions from this country in quest of Sir John Franklin, expended in those enterprises about ten thousand dollars, the Government assuming the rest of the expense. The house of which he is a member, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., will clear three-quarters of a million of dollars upon orders from the British Government for grain—orders sent to that house by reason of Mr. Grinnell's connection with it.

Wanted to Die.

A deranged man, named George H. Young, attempted to commit suicide Monday morning, by cutting his throat with a knife. He was found lying on the sidewalk in Fifty-fourth-street, and was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where he was attended by the District Physician. It is thought that he will recover.

Accidents.

A man named Wm. Fayham was brought to the City Hospital yesterday, suffering from a badly fractured thigh, received by being crushed between two cars which he was coupling on the Erie Railroad at Piermont.

Edward Carbona, a workman, fell from the building No. 104 Bayard-street, and fractured his thigh. He is under treatment at the New-York Hospital.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

On Friday afternoon officer Holmes went on board the bark Richard Robertson, from Liverpool, and arrested two American sailors, who had shipped on board in order to return to New-York. The names of the prisoners are Wm. Wilson and John Hanson, and they stand charged with the murder of Andrew Blakie and William Bollard, while on board the American ship *America*, on her last voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool. The deceased died in [illegible] ... of the next Grand Jury or the United States Commissioner.

[Advertisement.]

"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT."

But let us
not be discontented
when we can purchase
CLOTHING
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
and in the highest
state of perfection.
Parties in want of clothing would further their views by calling on Geo. Negus,
No. 64 Chatham,
near Chambers,
who will give satisfaction to all;
for, as the text says,
He played on a
Harp of a thousand strings;
His sperrits made perfeck by the
Entire satisfaction of his customers.
Geo. Negus,
Merchant Tailor,
and
Clothier,
No. 64 Chatham, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have men's and boys' clothing in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assortment of Robes de Chambre, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., all of which are suitable for holiday presents.

Anything purchased of A. M. & Co. for a holiday present, can be exchanged by the recipient, if it does not fit, or please the taste. No deviation from marked prices.

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 246 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 196 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Free Admission.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. Maillard's, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Fashionable Hat.—Knox is the Man.—His fashionable hat this time is the very beau ideal of beauty. He carries off the palm completely. How can he afford to sell such hats at such prices, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, is the difficulty. In beauty, taste and finish they are much above all others, while in price they are far below.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens and Pencils.—What is neater or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at Foley's Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $3. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $3 to $15.

[Advertisement.]

Light and Healthy Bread.—Let all that desire it, use James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus—can be obtained at all the groceries—yields one-eighth more bread—is more conducive to health, &c., &c. Wholesale depôt, No. 114 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "Lowe's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

By our advertising columns we find the Concert of Miss Anna Spinola is to take place this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, where we have no doubt a crowded house awaits her. We hope to hear this charming singer in this City very soon.

[Advertisement.]

From the American Institute.—To S. Root, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: Samuel Root, No. 363 Broadway, for the Best Photographs in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Another Triumph.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG-ISLAND.

Brooklyn City Railroad.

According to a report of the City Clerk, the total number of cars licensed to run on the different branches of the Brooklyn City Railroad is 74, distributed as follows: On the Green Point route, 16; on the Myrtle-avenue route, 16; on the Greenwood route, 22; on the Fulton-avenue route, 18. There are also six unlicensed cars on the Hamilton-avenue route. The total amount paid by the Company for licenses in 1855 is $1,280. In 1854 the amount paid was $1,230.

Brooklyn Justices Again.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that all the Justices of Peace in the Western District, with the exception of Henry O. Curtis, have made regular returns of the fees and fines received by them since 1st January, 1855,—that no returns have been received from those in the Eastern District,—and that, excepting Messrs. Bennett, (First Ward,) Barnard, Fowler, Oakley, Huntley and Walsh, none of the Aldermen had complied with the resolution of 15th October, requiring them to make the returns.

On this communication, quite an exciting debate arose, during the course of which he said he could prove that some of the members of the Board had received large sums on account of fines and fees. Several members rose and exculpated themselves from the charge, while others were ominously silent; and it was finally agreed, by unanimous consent, (none of those hinted at probably daring to object,) that the matter should be referred to the Corporation Counselor, with directions to prosecute the defaulting Justices and Aldermen.

Williamsburg Defaulters.

In the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, a report from the Counselor was read recommending the payment of a sum of $668 to Henry Cornwell, an ex-officeholder of the late City of Williamsburg. It appears, however, that Cornwell is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $741, and that in July last, the Board passed a resolution directing the Counselor to institute criminal proceedings against him. This the Counselor has not hitherto done, and Aldermen Fowler and Huntley at a meeting held Monday evening, charged it to be a most shameful neglect of duty on the part of Mr. [illegible] ... table to be submitted to the next Common Council, which assembles in January.

[illegible]

... Conrad, charged with attempting to kill a police officer in Cambridge, near Boston, in May last, was on Monday evening arrested in Brooklyn, by officer Rich, of the former place, and was committed to the Tombs in New-York, preparatory to his being taken back for trial.

Frightful Death from Hydrophobia—A Child Bitten by a Cat.—The Lockport *Journal* relates the following distressing case: A little girl, aged 3 years, living on Monroe-street, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of a bite by a rabid cat. She was bitten some five weeks since, over the eye, the wounds exhibiting the prints of the teeth. The cat had been bitten by a dog, which was ascertained to be rabid, and the parents, being alarmed, submitted the case to Dr. Moore, of Gasport.

No decided symptoms of the horrible disease, however, were manifested until Saturday last, the 15th, when drowsiness and nervous excitability, at the approach of fluids, were exhibited by the child. On Sunday the poor sufferer grew wild and frantic, and during the day was thrown into violent spasms. The convulsions which shook the frame of the patient were redoubled with frightful intensity at the approach of fluids, every nerve repelling its vicinity with spasmodic horror.

The disease on Monday exhibited still more definite symptoms of madness, a flashing of the eye and frothing of the mouth, accompanying the convulsions. Drs. Leonard and Gould were called and administered chloroform, which temporarily produced a quieting effect—but relief was beyond the skill of man. The awful sufferings of the child were protracted until Wednesday evening, when it was relieved by death.

Suicide of Ernest Von Heeringen.—Mr. Ernest Von Heeringen put an end to his life at his lodgings in this city, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had been confined to his room for two or three weeks by sickness, and, we understand, was known to be in a desponding frame of mind. He left a will, which was dated on the 13th inst.; also, a letter addressed to a friend, in which he stated that, had he been successful in introducing to the public his new system of musical notation, he would have been spared this last act. During the few months that Mr. Von Heeringen has resided in this city, we have given some attention to his invention. Of the practicability of introducing it to general use, we desire to be understood as expressing no opinion; but we have always regarded it as most ingenious, and have sympathised with him in his anxieties and disappointments in relation to it. We should judge from his appearance, that he was between forty and fifty years of age. He leaves a widow, now residing in Virginia.—*Nat. Intel.*, 25th.

Barbarity of a Step-Mother.—For several days past we have been cognizant of a long-continued line of barbarous treatment on the part of a step-mother toward a little girl, the half of which would shame a savage. Some months ago the father of the child in question left this city for the South, where he died. He was in easy circumstances, and left his family well provided for; but his widow no sooner came into possession of the property than she commenced squandering it for jewelry and gewgaws, and instead of taking care of the child of her husband, commenced a system of the most inhuman abuse. She frequently beat her so severely that the flesh was bruised and broken for weeks afterwards, and on one occasion struck her across the face with a billet of wood, the marks of which she will carry to her grave. The unnatural wretch finally turned the child out of doors, and shortly after left the city. We are informed that measures are in progress to procure her arrest, and that an investigation will be made into the case, and until then we forbear mentioning any names.—*St. Louis Intel.*

Registered Letters and the Franking Privilege.—Any person having the franking privilege for their private communications, may frank a registered letter; but their frank does not cover the registration *fee*, which must always be paid. Except in the case of public documents, a Member of Congress cannot send nor receive free any letter or packet weighing over two ounces. The excess above two ounces on any such private packet, to or from a Member of Congress, must be charged and collected.

Postmasters should bear in mind that the regulation which required all packages of registered letters to be sealed has been revoked by the Postmaster-General.—*Union.*

Ancient Books.—A Boston firm recently had an auction sale of books interesting to students in American History. Among the volumes that are seldom to be procured, at any price, were the following: "Sea Mirrour," folio, 1653, with autograph of Thomas Paine, $3; Mather's "New-England Churches Vindicated," 1700, $3 25; "Heart of New-England Rent," 1659, $6 25; Norton's "Sermons," 1664, $6 25; "Massachusetts; or, The First Planters of New-England," 1696, $18 50; "Plymouth Laws," folio, 1672, $11.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Geo. Hatt, Gustavus A. Wieringe to Miss Jane L. Sankay, all of this City.

DIED.

At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, of consumption, Catharine, daughter of the late John Messerole, aged 17 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Maria Messerole. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Christmas morning, at 11 o'clock A. M., Wm. Mackay Caldwell, Jr., youngest son of Wm. M. and Caroline E. A. Caldwell.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 27th inst., at 12 M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Washington papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, Mark Sinclair, only son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Laddy Cornell, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 21 5th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

At New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Donnelly, John Styles, M. D., of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the boat, which leaves New-York City (foot of Whitehall-st.) at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Havana papers please copy.

At Newark, of disease of the heart, Samuel Ostrom, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Centre st., Newark, at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Wednesday, Dec. 26—A. M.

The holiday was strictly kept by the Board of Brokers yesterday. Of course we have no Stock or Money transactions to report. The arrival of the steamer *Pacific* from Liverpool, Dec. 15, is expected this evening or to-morrow. This favorite steamer made a remarkably quick trip out, and the calculation is that she will take less time than the usual Winter run home. The news will probably be important. At the latest dates from London, brought by the *Asia* to Friday, Dec. 7, the foundation of the peace rumors then current were not generally understood, and the prospects of peace, under the new diplomatic movements then going on, were less appreciated in the English than in the French capital, although Consols had gone up on the vague impression that something favorable had transpired between the Cabinets of the Western Powers and the German States. Private advices for Washington City, brought out by the *Asia*, explain more particularly the hopeful nature of these negotiations, and give assurance *that the basis of peace negotiations, as proposed by Austria, had been accepted by France and England.* The terms are such as, in the professed opinion of the Vienna Cabinet, will not, or ought not, to be declined by Russia. We copy the following contents of one of the letters received at the seat of Government, from the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday, and take leave to add that we know them to be from the highest diplomatic source:

From the Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 25.

London, Friday, Dec. 7.

I think I may venture to assure you that there is a strong probability of an early termination of the Russian war. I believe that *Austria* has certainly submitted propositions to *France* and *England* for its conclusion, with the assurance, that if accepted by them and afterwards rejected by Russia, she will immediately put an end to all hesitancy on the subject, and join with the Allies against the Czar.

These propositions, I am assured, receive Louis Napoleon's approval, and he expressed his willingness to accede to them; and the British Government, have, somewhat reluctantly, adopted his policy.

These proposals stipulate,

First, to convert the Black Sea into a commercial sea [illegible] *substitute for the third of the Vienna four points*—excluding forever the navies of all nations from it; and

Second, The whole course of the Danube, its mouths included, to be entirely released from Russian control.

That the Emperor of Russia will accept these propositions, can hardly be doubted. By so doing, he will preserve the honor of his realm; for he can not successfully war with the Allies with Austria also against him. The contest has already told fearfully on Russia. Her resources of men and money are nearly exhausted; and disguise it as they may, the Russian people, like the English, would hail the return of peace with acclamations of delight. Should peace be concluded, Lord Palmerston's resignation of the Premiership is possible; and in that case an immediate settlement of all the existing questions of difference between the United States and this country would probably follow, and cordial relations thus be restored among the leading nations of the earth.

The distinguished party at whose instance the foregoing was written, says in a hasty note: "I have requested —— to write you in regard to the probable termination of the war; but even he is not permitted to know *the almost certainty of that event*; and our Press is strangely befogged upon the subject."

The contents of the President's Message on the subject of our Foreign Relations may be somewhat modified in tone by the receipt of this intelligence, and its further confirmation, should such be the case, by the advices, a week later, nearly due by the *Pacific*. In this important document, we have reason to believe that very grave exception is taken to the course of the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, in attempting to recruit the armies of his Government in the United States and the tardiness of the Cabinet of London to disavow or apologize for this conduct, which is treated by the Executive as an unjustifiable abuse of our neutrality laws. Beyond this point, there is nothing likely to appear in the Message which, by possibility, can be construed into an unfriendly attitude. Nothing has thus far occurred in the correspondence between our Minister at London and the British Government, even on this subject, upon which to found the slightest expectation of a serious disagreement.

We have been requested to test the correctness of certain Gold statistics, recently read before the New-York Historical Society, and extensively copied by the press throughout the country. The result of the table is, that the total of Gold now in the country is equal to $241,000,000, say TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE MILLIONS. We believe this figure as nearly correct as the uncertain character of part of the data will authorize. A table attached to the Report on the Federal Finances, made to the last Congress, arrives at the same general conclusion, though assuming a higher sum in Gold *and Silver* as in the country previous to the discovery of California—Silver being then a good part of the specie currency. Since that report another year's product has been added from California, and another year's remittance been made to Foreign States—the two sums not differing in amount more than about two millions of dollars, or as $58,318,281 produced, is to $56,247,848 sent abroad. The reported amount

In the Banks of United States, 1854		$60,000,000
In circulation		181,000,000
Total Treasury estimate, 1854		$241,000,000
Historical Society to Nov. 1, 1855		241,000,000
GOLD STATISTICS TO DEC. 31, 1855.		
Gold in Circulation and Bank, 1848		$50,000,000
Mined in California to this date		356,556,000
Foreign Imported—		
Official 7 years to June 30, '55	$25,000,054	
First quarter new Treas. year	622,000	
Estimate second quarter	600,000	
		8,622,056
Total		$415,182,056
Export 7 years to June 30, '55	$210,231,180	
To Sept. 30, '55, official	12,771,000	
Estimate to Dec. 31, '55	16,000,000	
		$224,002,180
Left in country		$241,179,886
PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.		
Total by N. Y. tables to Jan. 1, 1855		$291,200,000
San Francisco tables	$298,248,000	
Add difference		7,048,000
Total to Jan. 1, 1855		$298,248,000
Product of 1855		58,318,281
Total since discovery		$356,556,281
SEPARATE PRODUCT OF 1855.		
Receipts at N. Y. by manifest to Dec. 24		$37,378,710
Ten ₰ cent. in hands of passengers		3,737,571
To arrive this week or by New-Year	$2,000,000	
10 ₰ cent. with passengers	200,000—	2,200,000
Total to Atlantic States		$43,316,281
To England direct:		
26 Panama steamers av. $250,000 each		6,500,000
Minted at San Francisco, and redistributed to the interior of California	$7,000,000	
In Mint, at close of year	1,500,000—	8,500,000
Product of 1855		$58,318,281
Against Product of 1854		57,715,000

Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Wall-street, will pay the January interest on all the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad; on the La Crosse Farm mortgages; on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, and all the Bonds of the City of Zanesville, Ohio.

Galena and Chicago Road.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 25.

We have semi-official information from Chicago that the February dividend of the Galena and Chicago Road will be 17 ₰ cent., viz.: 5 ₰ cent. in cash and 12 ₰ cent. in stock. This fully sustains all that has been said of the productiveness of this road—a productiveness unequaled upon the amount of capital invested by any other road in the country. The above dividend is 2 ₰ cent. larger than has been anticipated by the most sanguine; but, from the high character of the parties managing this road, there is no doubt that the profits of the road fully justify it. The business of six months upon which the dividend is based has been:

	1854.	1855.
May	$119,595	$214,156
June	128,873	222,553
July	98,957	185,920
August	104,123	210,066
September	149,770	269,646
October	184,851	318,000
Total	$775,969	$1,410,391

Increase in 1855, $634,382, equal to 82 per cent.		
Surplus on the 1st May last		319,754
Making		$1,730,045
Deduct operating expenses for 6 months	$460,506	
Interest on debt	166,381	$626,887
Net profits		$1,137,158
Deduct dividend paid Aug. last, 5 ₰ cent.		188,360
Leaving		$918,798
Deduct dividend of February next, 17 ₰ cent on $4,470,000		369,900
Balance		$153,893
Add estimated net earnings for November, December and January		400,000
Surplus on the 1st February		$553,893

After payment of dividend, equal to about 12½ ₰ cent.

The dividends of this road during the year have been 10 ₰ cent in cash and 12 ₰ cent in stock.

Why does the Galena Road Pet Wild Cats?

From the Chicago Tribune.

We hear it has been asserted by some of the Directors of the Galena road, that, so far from being dependent on George Smith or other wild-cat bankers for assistance to pay their next dividends, and meet the scrip issued for last February's dividend, they have large balances laying in his (Smith's) hands. These balances are accumulating, no doubt, preparatory to payment of the next dividend, on that portion of which due to New-York stockholders, Smith will doubtless get another good wild-cat shave in the way of Exchange.

Not long since, when a Stockholder of the Road called in question the propriety or safety of leaving their earnings in the hands of an individual unsecured banker, who, as it was supposed, banked entirely on credit, or in other words on his Georgia issues, and had the bulk of his admitted large property invested in Galena stock, and in what other landed or Railroad securities the public has no means of judging, while at the same time he might be called upon to redeem his circulation at three points remote from each other, (viz.: Chicago, New-York and Georgia,) it was stated, apparently from official sources, that balances were not allowed to accumulate with Smith, but that the earnings were transmitted weekly to the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

Whence then, if the above statement was true, this change in policy? Has the Galena Road, since the war on Georgia currency commenced, been obliged to [illegible] a loan of their earnings, and are they now afraid to discredit Georgia currency lest it should throw a doubt upon their receiving back their deposits in time for dividend day? Gentlemen Directors, you must "face the music," and Jackson-like, take the responsibility of removing the deposits, whatever may be the effect upon the parties in New-York who have been engaged in bolstering your stock at the expense of New-York Central. Otherwise the public may take upon itself to inquire more particularly into certain little transactions, which took place in New-York last Spring between Smith and the Galena Road, that savored strongly of Mosaic influences, there being "von leetle dishcount of twenty-five per cent" upon Galena Bonds [illegible]

[illegible]

... Gentlemen, gentlemen! don't ruin the reputation of Western Roads by "artful dodges" and entangling alliances; come back to the square. [illegible] ... whole truth. Fear God and [illegible] ... that you are independent. [illegible] ... Give us light or what will indicate [illegible].

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans Dec. 22.	Loans Dec. 15.	Specie Dec. 22.	Specie Dec. 15.
Citizens' B'k	$4,006,612	$3,906,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	2,587,311	2,465,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	2,540,411	2,579,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. State	2,532,516	2,403,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Tra.	1,022,520	1,061,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k N. Orl's	1,196,697	1,181,73[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southe'n B'k	949,014	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	1,016,279	1,052,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$15,[illegible]	$15,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation Dec. 22.	Circulation Dec. 15.	Deposits Dec. 22.	Deposits Dec. 15.
Citizens' B'k	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech & Trds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

Citizens' Bank	$1,112,[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$5,467,[illegible]	[illegible]

Comparing the above with last year, we find the following result:

Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—F. B. Fanning, F. M. Greenell, C. C. [illegible] ... and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—[illegible] ... in the steerage.

In bark Tonquin, from Bristol, Eng.—Miss Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Island 10 [illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, 60 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Ship Celestial Empire, (of Harrisville,) [illegible] ... Experienced heavy weather; [illegible]

Ship Stephani, (Brem.) [illegible] ... and 7 passengers to H. Koop.

Ship Andover, Berry, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Harriet & Hoxie, Manwaring, New-London, in ballast to master.

Ship Michael Angelo, Robinson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Messina [illegible] ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 6, with fruit to Draper & Day. [illegible] ... passed the wreck of a herm. brig of about 200 tons burden, waterlogged and abandoned; had foremast standing, [illegible] ... or Boston.

Bark Tonquin, (of Bath,) Windsor, Bristol, Eng. 54 ds., with railroad iron to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the whole passage; split sails and sprung aleak.

Bark Hersilia, (of Barnstable,) Hallet, [illegible] ... Gorham & Bassett. [illegible] ... hours. The clipper ship Golden Gate, for New-York, was to sail in 2 or 3 days.

Brig Telegraph, (of Charleston,) [illegible] ... and Gibraltar 5th, with fruit to D. L. Curtis & Co. [illegible] ... experienced a heavy gale from N. E., which shifted N. W., and blew with great violence; [illegible] some damage to the hull.

Brig Rosalina, (Br.,) Comstock, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, rice and wheat to master.

Brig Cordelia, Dorman, Windsor 19 ds., with potatoes to master.

Brig Rolling Wave, Cole, Boston, in ballast to master.

Schr. Lochiel, McNeil, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton and rice to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, St. Augustine, E. F. 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Lyman.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isabella, Franklin, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Warren, Marblehead, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. W. T. [illegible] ... with lumber to Brett, Vose & Co.

Schr. S. E. Parker, Brown, Baltimore.

Schr. Indiana, Thompson, Wellfleet.

Schr. D. Townsend, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. C. Cramer, Townsend, Baltimore.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Lanphear, Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Darling, Norfolk.

Schr. New Regulus, Satterly, Norfolk.

Schr. Mary Emma, Holbrook, [illegible]

Schr. Mendora, Rowse, Calais [illegible], ballast to master.

Schr. Wm. H. [illegible], Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Canova, Brown, Fall River.

Propeller Caledonia, Baker, Portland, Me., with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Totten, Morley, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller E. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with rain.

Disasters.

The clipper bark Helen May, Capt. Low, hence for Belfast, 17th inst., was towed up to the City to-day, (26th,) having on the 20th inst., at 7 A. M., lat. 40, lon. 64 10 been knocked down on her beam ends during a sudden squall, the vessel being at the time under close reefed topsails, with main spencer hauled down, and foresail; [illegible] ... it blowing a gale from N. E. [illegible] ... attempted to put her off before the wind, but could not, and for the safety of life and property, was obliged to cut away the mainmast, which, in going over, took with it the mizen topmast, breaking the topsail and topgallant yards in the slings. [illegible] ... at the time of cutting away the mast, the vessel was fast settling down on the starboard side, the fly rail being four feet under water [illegible] ... pilot boat George Steers.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 10, lat. 38 25, lon. 65, bark Richard, hence for Buenos Ayres, 3 days out.

Dec. 22, lat. 36 26, lon. 74 30, bark George and Henry, of Baltimore, 102 days from Guayaquil, for Baltimore—had experienced heavy gales during the passage.